

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review,

Containing

Portraits, Views, Biography, Anecdotes,

Literature, HISTORY Politics,

Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

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1800.

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THE European Magazine,

For JULY 1800.

[Embellished with, 1. An Elegant Frontispiece representing the STATUE intended to be erected in the Square in Somerset Place. And. 2. A PORTRAIT of SIR FRANCIS BULLER, BART.]

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Vol. XXXVIII. JULY 1800.

B

THE FRONTISPIECE

Represents the STATUE intended to be erected in the Front of the SQUARE in SOMERSET PLACE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Curio's Hint shall not be lost. The Enquiry he recommends shall be made.

We have this Month been obliged to postpone several of our poetical Correspondents.

G. H. in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 17. to June 14,

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MAY.									
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.		11	12	13	14	15
30	30.20	59	N.E.		30.18	59	57	58	55
31	30.12	54	N.		30.10	57	58	55	54
					30.12	58	57	55	54
					30.05	55	54	53	52
					30.12	54	53	52	51
1	30.15	56	S.E.		30.27	56	57	56	55
2	30.02	57	S.		30.30	57	56	55	54
3	30.07	56	N.W.		30.29	62	61	60	59
4	29.95	57	E.		30.15	66	65	64	63
5	29.07	55	N.E.		29.95	67	66	65	64
6	29.91	56	N.		29.90	65	64	63	62
7	29.89	58	E.		29.99	64	63	62	61
8	29.90	59	S.W.		30.12	64	63	62	61
9	29.89	58	N.W.		30.27	65	64	63	62
10	30.07	57	N.		30.24	66	65	64	63

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR JULY 1800.

SIR FRANCIS BULLER, BART.

JUDGE OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IT is the glory of the British Nation to be governed by known and established laws; such as are faithfully expounded and leniently executed: and it has been the peculiar felicity of these kingdoms, that the administrators of justice, at least since the Revolution, have been men of sound learning, strict integrity, and rigid impartiality: men, neither biased by party, nor liable to any influence; whose judgments have in general satisfied even the party against whom they have been given, and imposed silence on the clamours of avarice, self-interest, and revenge.

The Gentleman whose portrait is in our present Number, might challenge any one of his predecessors on the score of ability or integrity. He was born about the year 1745. His father was James Buller, Esq. of Morval, in the county of Cornwall, a Representative in Parliament for that county; and his mother was Jane, daughter of Allen Earl Bathurst. He received his education at a private school in the West of England; from whence he was entered of the Inner Temple, without having, as is usual with persons of his rank, passed through the University. It has been much controverted what is the best mode of education for a practising lawyer. By some it has been contended, that he should be initiated in the sciences, and instructed in classical and polite literature: while others as strenuously assert, that nothing more is necessary than for the

student to exert his own industry; to make himself master of the practice of the Courts, a species of knowledge to be obtained by copying (as Sir William Blackstone expresses it) the trash of an office, which, with special pleading and some residence with an attorney or solicitor in business, would answer every purpose desired. It has been even illiberally presumed by some, that the acquirements to be obtained at the Universities are not of a sort to be anxiously sought after, nay rather that they were such as would act disadvantageously to the seeker; as he would be in danger of imbibing a degree of delicacy and sensibility—qualities attached to a liberal education, but by no means required in the legal profession. Of the successful candidates for the honours and emoluments of the Law, very splendid instances might be produced in favour of each system; we shall therefore leave it undetermined, observing only—it seems generally agreed, that Judge Buller's grasp of knowledge out of his profession might be said to be but small.

On his determination to chuse the Law for his profession, he became a pupil of Sir William Henry Ashurst, then the most celebrated special pleader of the times; and, discarding all other pursuits, soon established his character as one not inferior to the most eminent in Westminster Hall. On quitting him, he followed the steps of his master, in the same branch of the profession, for

some time before he was called to the Bar, an event which took place in Easter Term 1772.

He soon obtained considerable practice, and published in quarto "An Introduction to the Law relative to Trials at Nisi Prius;" a book of great use, and which has been several times reprinted. In the composition of this work he was reported to have been materially assisted by the collections of his uncle Lord Bathurst.

On the 24th of November 1777, he was appointed one of his Majesty's counsel learned in the law, and on the 27th of the same month was advanced to the dignity of Second Judge of the Chester Circuit. He remained but a short time in this situation; being, at the instance of Lord Mansfield, who wished for so able an assistant, further advanced to a seat in the Court of King's Bench, in Easter Term 1778, on the death of Sir Richard Aston. Lord Mansfield's opinion of him was so high, that he wished to have had him appointed his successor; and the

resignation of that great man is supposed to have been delayed, not much to the credit of the Chief Justice, some time, in hopes of effecting that purpose.

Judge Buller had early been afflicted with the gout in a very violent manner; and, long before the usual period of bodily imbecility, found the duties of his office too much for him. He therefore solicited, and was indulged with a removal to the Court of Common Pleas in June 1794, which at length was also found, from his declining health, to be above his strength. An application was again made, and permission granted him, to resign his office altogether. This was to have taken place on Friday the 6th of June last; but two days before he was seized with an apoplectic fit, which carried him off instantly, at the age of fifty-five.

Early in life he married, and has left a son who took the name of Yarde; to which, since his father's death, he has added his original name.

COPIES OF LETTERS FROM THE CARDINAL OF YORK.

The magnanimity and benevolence of his Majesty, in extending an ample provision for the distressed and only remaining branch of the House of Stuart, cannot be sufficiently known or too much admired. The following Letters have been received from the venerable Cardinal on receiving this gracious bounty; and we are obliged to a Correspondent for obtaining a Copy of so interesting a correspondence.

YOUR letters fully convince me of the cordial interest you take in all that regards my person, and am happy to acknowledge that principally I owe to your friendly efforts, and to them of your friends, the succour generously granted to relieve the extreme necessities, into which I have been driven by the present dismal circumstances. I cannot sufficiently express, how sensible I am to your good heart: and write these few lines in the first place to confess to you these my most sincere and grateful sentiments, and then to inform you, that by means of Mr. Oakley, an English Gentleman arrived here last week, I have received a letter from Lord Minto from Vienna, advising me that he had orders from his Court to remit to me at present the sum of 2000l.; and that in the month of July next, I may again draw, if I desire it, for another equal sum. The letter is

written in so extremely genteel and obliging manner, and with expressions of singular regard and consideration for me, that I assure you excited in me most particular and lively sentiments, not only of satisfaction for the delicacy with which the affair has been managed, but also of gratitude for the generosity which has provided for my necessity.

I have answered Lord Minto's letter, and gave it Saturday last to Mr. Oakley, who was to send it by that evening's post to Vienna: I have written in a manner that I hope will be to his Lordship's satisfaction. I own to you that the succour granted to me could not be more timely; for without it, it would have been impossible for me to subsist, on account of the absolutely irreparable loss of all my income, the very funds being also destroyed, so that I should otherwise have been reduced, for the short remainder of my life,

life, to languish in misery and indigence.

I could not lose a moment's time to apprize you of all this, and am very certain that your experimented good heart will find proper means to make known, in an energetic and proper manner, these sentiments of my grateful acknowledgement.

The signal obligations I am under to Mr. Andrew Stuart for all that he has, with so much cordiality on this occasion, done to assist me, render it for me indispensable to desire, that you may return him my most sincere thanks, assuring him that his health and welfare interest me extremely: and that I have with great pleasure received from Gen. Aston the genealogical history of our family, which he was so kind as to send me; I hope that he will, from that Gentleman, have already received my thanks for so valuable a proof of his attention for me.

In the last place, if you think proper, and an occasion should offer itself, I beg you make known to the other Gentlemen also who have co-operated, my most grateful acknowledgements; with which, my dear Sir John, with all my heart, I embrace you.

Your best of Friends,

HENRY CARDINAL.

VENICE, 26th FEB. 1800.

To Sir J. C. Hippesley, Bart. London.

DEAR SIR JOHN,

I have not words to express the deep impression your very obliging favour of March 31 made on me. Your and Mr. Andrew Stuart's most friendly and

warm exertions in my behalf, the humane and benevolent conduct of your Ministers, your gracious Sovereign's noble and spontaneous generosity, the continuance of which, you certify me, depends on my need of it, were all ideas which crowded together on my mind, and filled me with the most lively sensations of tenderness and heartfelt gratitude. What return can I make for so many and so signal proofs of disinterested benevolence? Dear Sir John, I confess I am at a loss how to express my feelings; I am sure, however, and very happy that your good heart will make you fully conceive the sentiments of mine, and induce you to make known, in an adequate and convenient manner, to all such as you shall think proper, my most sincere acknowledgements.

With pleasure I have presented your compliments to the Cardinals and other persons you mention, who all return you their sincere thanks; the Canon in particular, now Monsignore, being also a domestic prelate of his Holiness, begs you be persuaded of his constant respect and attachment to you.

My wishes would be completely gratified, should I have the pleasure, as I most earnestly desire, to see you again at Frescati, and be able to assure you, by word of mouth, of my most sincere esteem, and affectionate, indelible gratitude.

Your best of Friends,

HENRY CARDINAL.

VENICE, 7th MAY, 1800.

To Sir J. C. Hippesley, Bart.

Grosvenor-street, London.

POPE.

It is observed in that delightful and instructive work, the Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope, that they who are fond of tracing images and sentiments to their source, may perhaps be inclined to think that the hint of ascribing talks and offices to the Sylphs in the Rape of the Lock, is taken from the Fairies and the Ariel of Shakspeare. It certainly seems so. The imitation, however, is no less beautiful than the original.

In reading lately the *Henry the Second* of T. May, a poem published in 1633, I have been also induced to suppose

that Pope, in delineating the stations of these unseen beings upon Belinda's person, might possibly have been indebted, in a very small degree, to May's elegant description of the Court of Henry; where the *Loves* are represented alighting in the same manner as the *Sylphs* in the concluding lines of Pope's second Canto. I subjoin both passages.

—————"On the state
Of Cupid, there the little Loves did
waite.
Throughout the Court they took their
wanton night

With

With wings unseene, and, when they
lift, would light
Upon the Ladyes shoulders, or their
breasts,
Their ruffles, or tires; they feele not
those light guests
Which they give harbour to."—MAY.

—"The Spirits from the sails descend;
Some, orb in orb, around the nymph
extend;
Some thrid the mazy ringlets of her
hair;
Some hang upon the pendants of her
ear." POPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of requesting the early insertion of the following ADDRESS OF THE ANTIENT FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS TO HIS MAJESTY, on the late providential Escape from the atrocious Attempt made on his Sacred Person. It may perhaps be (as the Earl of Moira stated in the Grand Lodge) the best answer that can be given to certain modern publications, holding forth to the world the Society of Masons as a league against Constituted Authorities; an imputation the more securely to be made, as the known conditions of our Fellowship make it certain that no answer can be published. It is not to be disputed, that in countries where impolitic prohibitions restrict the communication of sentiment, the activity of the human mind may, among other means of baffling controul, have resorted to the artifice of borrowing the denomination of Free Masons, to cover meetings for seditious purposes; just as any other description might be assumed for the same object: but, in the first place (says the Noble Earl), it is the invaluable distinction of this free Country, that such just intercourse of opinions exists without restraint, as cannot leave to any number of men the desire of forming or frequenting those disguised Societies, where dangerous dispositions may be imbibed: And secondly, the profligate doctrines which may have been nurtured in any such self-established assemblies, could never have been tolerated for a moment in any Lodge meeting under regular authority. We aver (says his Lordship) that not only such laxity of opinion has no sort of connexion with the Tenets of Masonry, but is diametrically opposed to the injunction which we regard as the FOUNDATION STONE of the Lodge; namely, "FEAR GOD—HONOUR THE KING!" In confirmation of this solemn assertion, what can be advanced more irrefragable than that so many of his Majesty's illustrious family stand in the highest Order of Masonry; are fully instructed in all its tendencies; and have intimate knowledge of every particular in its current administration under the Grand Lodge of England.

I am, &c. &c.

Walsworth, July 10th, 1800.

SEMAJ ENREPSA.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

THE danger to which your Majesty was exposed in the atrocious attempt lately made against your Sacred Person, whilst it filled the hearts of all in this country with alarm and abhorrence, has authorized every class of your subjects to offer at your throne the expression of their ardent attachment without fear of incurring the charge of intrusion.

"Vouchsafe, Sire, under this construction, to admit the homage of a description of men who, in any ordinary circumstances, could not as a Body tender the profession of that devotion to your Royal Person and to your Government which it is their boast to cherish, not in their individual

capacities alone, but in their peculiar Association.

"The Law, by permitting, under certain regulations, the meetings of Free-Masons, has defined the existence of the Society; binding, at the same time, the members of it, by a new obligation of gratitude for the confidence extended towards them, to labour, as far as their feeble powers may apply, in inculcating loyalty to the King and reverence to the inestimable fabric of the British Constitution.

"Being so acknowledged, we should think ourselves wanting in the first duty towards your Majesty and towards that Constitution, did we not approach your Majesty with the testimony of our feelings on this awful occasion.

"Your

"Your Majesty is, therefore, implored to receive the humble congratulations of the GRAND LODGE of FREE-MASONS, under the Constitution of England (the Representative-Assembly of all the Lodges under that Constitution), in the name of themselves and of all their brethren, on your having been shielded by the hand of Providence from the desperate and execrable attempt of the assassin.

"When principles were first promulgated in France, which, to our conception, tended to the overthrow of all peace and order in society, we felt ourselves called upon to depart from a rule which had been till then religiously observed in our Association.

"As a veil of secrecy conceals the transactions at our meetings, our fellow-subjects have no assurance that there may not be in our Association a tendency injurious to their interests, other than the general tenor of our conduct, and the notoriety that the door of Free-Masonry is not closed against any class, profession, or sect, provided the individual desiring admission be unstained in moral character. To remove, therefore, as far as possible, any ground for suspicion, it has been, from time immemorial, a fundamental rule, most rigidly maintained, that no political topic shall, on any pretence, be mentioned in a Lodge.

"The singular juncture to which we have alluded seemed to call for some positive declaration which might distinctly exhibit our opinions; we thence ventured to profess to your Majesty the loyalty with which the Free-Masons of England glowed towards your Royal Person, and their unalterable attachment to the present happy Form of

Government in this country*. But, as no foresight could devise a motive of equal importance with that which then actuated us, the recent occurrence being of a nature too horrid to be in supposition as a possibility, it was strongly declared that no precedent should be drawn from that step; and that on no future occasion should the Grand Lodge exercise an adverture to events which might entail upon Free-Masons the charge of assuming the privilege to deliberate as a Body upon public affairs. Hence, Sir, our present Address has not been so early as our individual anxiety would have dictated; for it was requisite that a general concurrence should sanction the Grand Lodge in a second relaxation of its rules, before we could jointly express that which we severally felt in the most ardent manner on the solemn subject.

"We have poured forth to the Grand Architect of the Universe our humble thanksgiving, that to the other blessings showered on this country he has added that of defeating a crime, the sole attempt at which produced universal dismay throughout these realms; and we earnestly confide in his divine bounty to preserve to us and to our fellow-subjects for many, very many, years to come, a life so important in its example, and so inestimable in its superintendence over our happiness, as that of your Majesty."

The above Address was signed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Grand Master; the Earl of Moira, A. G. M.; Sir Peter Parker, D. G. M.; and William White, G. S.; and presented to the King by his Royal Highness the Grand Master.

ISLE OF DOGS WET DOCK.

THE ceremony of laying the First Stone of the Buildings of this magnificent undertaking was performed on Saturday the 12th July, 1800, the anniversary of the day on which the Act of Parliament for carrying the same into effect received the Royal Assent.

The Company assembled at the London Tavern at one o'clock, and moved in the following procession to the Isle of Dogs:

The Directors of the West India Dock Company;

and, in the last of their carriages,

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman; then

The Lord Chancellor,

Earl Spencer,

Lord Hawkebury,

The Rt. Hon. William Pitt,

The Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas,

The Rt. Hon. Dudley Ryder,

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Steele,

The Rt. Hon. Silvester Douglas,

Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B.

Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart.

* See European Mag. June, 1793.

and a numerous train of Members of Parliament, including those of the Select Committee of the House of Commons for the Improvement of the Port of London.

Soon after two o'clock the procession arrived at the Works, where Lord Carrington and many other distinguished personages of both sexes had assembled to be present at the ceremony, which was conducted in the following manner:

The stone had been previously prepared to receive two glass bottles, one of which contained the several coins (gold, silver, and copper) of his present Majesty's reign; and in the other, the following Inscription, and translation thereof in Latin, were placed:

Of this Range of Buildings,
Constructed, together with the adjacent
Docks,

At the Expence of public-spirited
Individuals,

Under the Sanction of a provident
Legislature,
And with the liberal Co-operation of
the Corporate Body of the City of
London,

For the distinct Purpose
Of complete Security and ample
Accommodation

(hitherto not afforded)

To the Shipping and Produce of the
West Indies at this wealthy Port,
THE FIRST STONE WAS LAID,
On Saturday the Twelfth Day of July,
A. D. 1800,

By the concurring Hands of
The Right Hon. Lord Loughborough,
Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain;
The Right Hon. William Pitt,
First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's
Treasury, and Chancellor of his
Majesty's Exchequer;

George Hibbert, Esq, the Chairman,
And

Robert Milligan, Esq. the Deputy
Chairman,

Of the West India Dock Company;
The two former conspicuous in the
Band of those illustrious Statesmen
Who in either House of Parliament
have been zealous to promote,
The two latter distinguished among
those chosen to direct,

AN UNDERTAKING

Which, under the Favour of God, shall
contribute

Stability, Increase, and Ornament, to
BRITISH COMMERCE,

HVIVSCE . PIRAEI
VNA . CVM . NAVALIBUS . VICINIS
IMPENSIS . CIVIVM . DE . PATRIA .
OPTIME . PROMERITORUM
BENEVOLENTIA . SINGVLARI . MVNI-
CIPII . VRBANI
FAVSTA . SENATVS . CONSVLTI .
TVTELA AVSPICIS . AVGVSTISSIMI .
REGIS . FORIS . POTENTIAE
GLORIAEQUE
BRITANNORUM . DOMI . OPVLENTIAE .
SECVRITATIQUE . NVNQVAM NON .
PROSPICIENTIS . SVSCEPTI .
EXSTRUCTIVAE
VT . PRAESIDIVM . ET . SPATIVM . REI .
NAVALI . GAZISQUE . INDIAE
OCCIDENTALIS . ADPRIME . IDONEVM .
PRAEBERET IACTA . FVNDAMENTA .
IN . NON . IVL . ANN . CHRIST .
CLO . LOCC
CVRANTIBVS . NOBILISSIMO .
ALEXANDRO . BARONE . DE
LOUGHBOROUGH
SVMMO . MAGNAE . BRITANNIAE .
CANCELLARIO
HONORATISSIMO . GVLIELMO . PITT .
QVINTVMVIRO . ET . Fisci
REGI . PRIMUM . LOCVM . TENENTE
EMINENTIBVS . INTER . VIROS .
EXIMIOS . ET PRAECLAROS
QVI . IN . SENATV . ACERRIME .
PROMOVERVNT
GEORGIO . HIBBERT . ARMIG .
PRAEFECTO . NEC . NON
ROBERTO . MILLIGAN . ARMIG
PRO-PRAEFECTO . REI . NAVTICAE .
AD . INDIAM . OCCIDENTALEM .
SPECTANTI
INSIGNIBVS . INTER . ILLOS . QVI .
PRAEFVERE . OPERI . QVOD
DEO . ANNVENTE . AD . SALVTEM .
EMOLVMENTVM . ET . DECVS
COMMERCI . BRITANNICI .
CONDVCERE . POSSET .

The bottles being deposited in the recesses made to receive them, and also a plate with the Directors' names engraved thereon; Mr. Tyrrel, the Clerk and Solicitor to the West India Dock Company, read the Inscription, and the four Noble and Honourable Personages named for that purpose raised the stone (by means of four rings fixed thereto), and laid it in the proper situation.

The spectators then gave three times three hearty cheers, and declared their best wishes for the success of the undertaking.

ANTHONY JENKINSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN the rummage of a Lawyer's garret, which had not been disturbed for more than half a century, was lately found one of the black boxes formerly very common, and which are often mentioned in the comedies of Congreve and other writers of his time, containing a fair piece of vellum, on which is the following Grant of Arms, finely illuminated, and having three seals appending to it. In the margin are the coat of arms and crest, blazoned in the manner described in the Grant, together with the figure of an old man with a sword in his right hand pointing to the arms, which vary but little from those of the present Lord Liverpool. The old man has a herald's coat on him, and the signatures annexed appear to be the originals of the several persons from whom the Grant issues. Who Anthony Jenkinson was, I am unable to say; but perhaps some of your correspondents may afford further information on the subject*. I send it to you with all the peculiarities of spelling, &c. and remain

A Constant Reader,

G. H.

(COPY)

TO ALL AND SINGULAR as well nobles and gentlemen as others to whom these presentes shall come, he seene heard read or understand Sir Gilbert Dethicke Knight alias garter principall kinge of armes Robert Looke Elq. Clarencieux kinge of armes of the south partes William Flower Elquire alias Norroy kinge of armes of the north partes of Englande sendeth greetinge in our lord god everlastinge. Forasmuch as aunciently from the beginning the valiant and vertuous actes of excellent personnes have ben comendid to the world and posteritye with sondrey monumentes and remembrances of their goode desertes. Emongst the which the chiefeft and most usuall hath ben bearinge of signes in Shildes callid armes: beinge none other thinge then evidences and demonstrations of prowesse and valour diversly distributed accordinge to the qualities and desertes of the personnes meritinge the same To th'entent that such as have don comendable service to their prince or country either in warre or peace at home or abrode eny wayes addinge to th'advancement of the comonweale the frutes of their industry and travell being in very deede the true and perfect tokens of a right noble disposition may therefore

receyve due honor in their lyves and also deryve and contynew the same successively in their posterite for ever. Emongest the which nomber Anthony Jenkinson Citizen of London beinge one who for the service of his prince and weale of his country and for knowledge sake (one of the greatist jewelles given by God to mankinde) hath not spared to adventure and hazard lyf and to weare his body with longe and paynfull travayll into divers and sondrey countreys not onely of Europe as Flaunders Germany Fraunce Italy Spayne &c. with the islandes adjacent which in maner thorough out he hath journeyed but also of bothe Asiaes and of Atrique: as Grecia Turkey the fyve kingdomes of Tartary India orientall Armenia Media Parthia Hircania Persia the holy lande and country Palestyne with divers cities therof as Samaria Gallile Jherusalem &c. and on the Africane shore at Argiers Cola Bola Tripoly and Tunis And northwarde hath also sayled on the frozen seas meny degrees within the Arctick circle and travelyed thoroughout the ample dominions of th' Emperour of Ruscia and Muicovia and the confines of Norway and Lappia even to the Caspian sea and into divers countreys therabout to olde cosmographers utterly unknowen. And somewhat to mention

* From the similarity of the name, arms, and crest, we are inclined to believe that the person mentioned above was in some degree related to the Earl of Liverpool. In Hacluyt's Collection of Voyages. fo. 1529, p. 397, is "A very briefe Remembrance of a Voyage made by M. Anthony Jenkinson from London to Moscovia, sent from the Queenes Majestie to the Emperour in the yeere 1566." Also, p. 426, "A Note of the Proceeding of M. Anthony Jenkinson, Ambassadour from the Queenes Most Excellent Majestie to the Emperour of Russia. from the time of his arrival there, being the 26 of July 1571. untill his departure from thence the 23d of July 1572."

EDITOR.

his other navigations lykewise hath he sayled thorough all the Levant seas every way and ben in the chiefe islandes of the inland sea called Mediterraneum mare vidz. Rhodes Malta Sicill Cipris and Candy with divers others And in a second journey to mare Caspiu saylinge over that sea an other way and landinge in Armenia at Darbent a citie of Alexander the Greate his buyldinge and from thence travelynge thorough divers countreys even to the court of the greate Sophy he delyvered letters unto him from the Queenes Majestie that now is and remayned in the said Sophyes court the space of viii monthes Also into a greater number more of countreys hath he travelyed then may easely be called to mynde or in this place be well rehearsed not without greate perilles and dangers sundrey tymes. And not onely travelyed into them but hath also sojourned in the courtes of meny of the greate princes of whome he hath not onely ben well entreteyned but also dismissed with much favour and with frendly letters of immunitye and sauvguarde wherof some we have seene and perused as a letter of recommendation from th' Emperour of Ruscia to the Sophy and other princes a sauf conduct from the greate Turke: a letter of commendacion from Asiniana kynge in Tartaria and letters testimoniall of his beinge at Jherusalem, &c. being all evident tokens of his vertue honesty and widsome. IN CONSIDERACION of which his sayde travell tendinge allwayes to the service of his prince and country (a perfect proove of his vertue and prowesse) and for a perpetuall declaration of the worthynesse of the said

Anthony Jenkinson we the kinges of armes aforesayde by power and authoryte to us committed by letters patentes under the greate seale of Englande together with th' assent and consent of the high and mighty prince Thomas Duke of Norfolkke Erle Marechall of Englande have assigned gyven and graunted unto the sayde Anthony Jenkinson these armes and creast followinge that is to say The fiele asure a fece wave argent in chief three starres golde. Upon a heaulme on a force argent and asure a sea horse comonly called a Neptune's horse gold and asure Mantelid gueules doubled argent as more plainly appeerith depicted in this margent which armes and creast and every part and parcell therof we the sayde garter Clarendieulx and Norroy kinges of armes do by these presentes ratify confirme give and graunt unto the sayde Anthony Jenkinson and his posterite for ever and he the same armes and creast to use beare and shewe at all tymes and for ever heerafter at his liberty and pleasure without the impedymment let or interruption of any person or parsons. IN WITNESSE wherof we the sayd kinges of armes have signed these presentes with our handes and sett therunto our severall seales of armes XIIIth day of February in the yere of our Lorde God a thousande fyve hundred sixty eight.

G. Dethick	Rob: Cooke	Per moy
als garter	alias	Wyllam
principal	Clarendieulx	Flower
king of	roy d'armes	alias Norroy
armes	R. C.	roy d'armes
D.		W. F.

A CIRCUMSTANTIAL NARRATIVE

REGARDING

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP RESISTANCE, Capt. E. PAKENHAM, Commander,
FROM DECEMBER 1797, TO THE TIME OF HER BLOWING UP IN THE STRAITS
OF BANCA, JULY 24TH 1798; AND THE SUBSEQUENT ESCAPE AND
DELIVERANCE OF FOUR OF HER CREW, THE ONLY SURVIVORS
OF THAT CATASTROPHE.

IN consequence of certain intelligence brought from the Eastward by Captain Shepherdson, of the *Venus*, that a part of the crew of an English ship of war (supposed to be his Majesty's ship the *Resistance*), which had the misfortune to be blown up in the Straits of Banca some months before, had been picked up by some pirate prowes and carried to Lingan,

where the survivors still existed in a state of slavery, Major Taylor, commanding the garrison of Malacca, immediately dispatched a prow to that island, for the relief of those unfortunate men.

In this prow, suitably appointed with supplies, he sent a sepoy, who, being well acquainted with the Malay tongue, was charged with a letter to the Sultan of Lingan;

Lingan; entreating that Prince to assist in the most effectual measures for the recovery and release of such of the Resistance's ship's company as he might be able to discover in this calamitous situation.

On the 5th of December the prow returned to Malacca, bringing with her one seaman, late of the Resistance's crew, from the declaration of whom the following Narrative is taken.

The detail given by this man appears entitled to the greater share of credence, as no deviation from the circumstances related in his story was to be found upon the several interrogatories put to him from time to time afterwards; as it comes very near to the floating report which Captain Shepherdson had of the Malays at Rhio; and as it coincides remarkably in many of its principal points with that which had already come round to Malacca from Pinang, as there related by his three comrades, who had not less providentially arrived in safety at that settlement.

As the complexion of the several unpleasant situations, if not actual distresses, into which the Resistance was eventually cast; and as the sad disaster itself of that ill fated ship seems to derive much of its tincture, or may perhaps be deemed to have originated, with the gale which she encountered almost a year ago in the Pacific Ocean, on her way to China; her story is therefore brought down from a date more remote than it may probably appear of sufficient interest to the public that it otherwise should.

In such a case, candour will yet be disposed to make due allowances for (if such it should prove) a too minute and circumstantial account of whatever might seem, though remotely, to affect or concern the loss of so valuable a Commander, officers, and ship's company, as perished in the Resistance, when the Recorder of this mournful Narrative (taken by himself from the lips of the person here mentioned) adds, that while his country has to lament, as it must deeply feel, the misfortune of that intelligent, gallant, and worthy Commander, it is not less his to mix the tear of private friendship and sincere esteem for that officer in the individual; and for more than one active and deserving Character besides, serving with him, whose memory will ever remain not less dear than their cruel fate is to be regretted.

Thomas Scott, seaman, aged 22 years, a native of Wexford in Ireland, relates on examination as follows:

That he formerly belonged to the Chesterfield South Sea Whaler; from which he remained at Timor Belfar for three years in the Dutch employ, till the capture of that place, when he entered on board the Resistance.

That she met with a heavy gale of wind on the — of last December, which continued for four days unabated; and in which she proved so leaky that her chain pumps were kept constantly at work, night and day; so that in order to lighten her they were obliged to heave a number of her upper deck guns overboard. She then bore away for the Philippines, intending, as he believes, afterwards to sail for Malacca. Being in want of wood, water, and provisions, Captain Pakenham tried the expedient of hoisting Spanish colours, as he cruised along shore, till he came to anchor nearly within reach of the guns of Antego. The Deputy Governor of this town, and the Captain of a Spanish brig then lying at anchor in the Bay, accordingly came off to them; but discovering their mistake when too late, upon endeavouring to escape, were soon brought back and put aboard by a boat from the Resistance. Upon their assurances that they would do their utmost to have the wants of Captain Pakenham amply supplied, he generously suffered them to return, however, the same evening to the shore. No part of these fair promises being fulfilled, nor the likelihood of it, at five o'clock the next evening, Captain Pakenham sent his third Lieutenant, Mr. Cuthbert, in the cutter, with an armed party, to cut out the Spanish brig; in which attempt they succeeded, though fired upon smartly by the guns of the fort within range of which she had anchored. Scott remembers this event to have happened on Christmas Day.

The Resistance and her prize failed from thence, immediately after, for Balambangan; at which place they arrived in four days. Having wooded and watered here, and gotten a partial supply of rice and live stock, the ship continuing leaky, with blowing weather, Capt. P. and the prize set sail from this place for the Celebes; and arrived in about 18 days at Limby, near Munadoo, on that island. The same evening that he anchored here he dispatched the brig to Amboyna, to signify his distress for

supplies; in consequence of which, the Bombay frigate was sent off from thence, on the arrival of the brig, to his relief. After staying a week or more at Limby, and having with some difficulty collected what he could provide for the remaining part of his voyage to Amboyna, he weighed anchor, and sailed from that place, falling in with the Bombay frigate and the supplies sent him on board her, in seven days after, off the island of Booroo.

Having arrived at Amboyna, and remained there about two months repairing and refitting, the *Resistance* sailed to Booroo; where refreshments and stock, as well as wood and water, were more abundantly and conveniently to be procured than at the former place. From Booroo she departed for Banda about a fortnight after, but springing a leak off Amboyna, she was obliged to put back again to the former island.

Early in July she sailed from thence again; and running close along the shore of Java, took a Dutch brig off the town of Serabi, which, being in ballast and of little value, was released the same night. The *Resistance* next steered her course for the Straits of Banca, which having made in about five days, she there fell in with a fleet of about 14 pirate prows at anchor under the land of Banca, each capable of containing 50 or 60 men. In order to board and examine one of the largest of these, Captain P. manned three of his boats; but the Malays in the prow for some time refused permission to Lieutenants Cuthbert and Mackay to come on board them. As these officers, however, persisted in accomplishing their orders, the Malays at length suffered it without opposition, but it was found impossible to effect their purpose of searching them for Dutch property and papers; for such was the ferment among the Malays on board, that to avoid the consequence with which they were threatened for insisting on this examination, they were obliged to ensure their safety by a hasty retreat over the side, and return to their own ship. Capt. P. resented this conduct by the discharge of some of his twelve, which soon dispersed the pirates, and sent them into shoal water under the land.

Having weighed anchor about 9 o'clock next morning, and cut out a Malay sloop that had been captured by the pirates on her way from Batavia, and which was left at her anchors when they deserted her

the preceding night, Capt. P. proceeded with her on his voyage down the Straits. As the sloop was presumed to be Dutch property, the papers belonging to which her Malay Captain was suspected of having destroyed, and if condemned would have been of some value, being laden with cloth, salt, and other merchandize, she was detained till the evening after the second day from her recapture, when it was intended that her commander (still on board the *Resistance*) should be restored to his vessel, and herself released. With a view to this, the *Resistance* came to an anchor in the Straits of Banca at an early hour in the evening on the 23d of July, as the sloop had at that time fallen so much astern as to be entirely out of sight; and the latter joined, accordingly, about one o'clock next morning, dropping anchor under the stern of the *Resistance*.

The officer of the deck, Lieut. Cuthbert, hailing the sloop in order to put her commander on board, but not being heard, then reconciled the Malay Captain to this short further detention by the assurance that he should depart for his vessel with the morning's dawn:—a dawn, alas! neither was to see.—For Scott, the narrator, sleeping at the larboard side of the quarter deck (as it was so fine a night that he did not wish to retire to his berth below), was suddenly awakened by a fierce blaze, that seized his clothes and hair, succeeded in the instant by a tremendous explosion, from the shock of which, he conjectures, he became utterly senseless for five minutes or more.

He computes this dreadful accident to have taken place about 4 o'clock in the morning (24th July 1798), from the day appearing about an hour after he was blown up; but how it did or could happen, circumstanced as the ship then was, he professes himself totally unable to offer an opinion, or hazard a conjecture.

When he recovered a little, he found himself half suffocated with water, floating and struggling with twelve others in the same situation.—Small remainder of the fine ship's company to which they had just belonged. He made shift with these to reach the netting of the ship on the starboard side, which just remained above the water.

At the dawn of the day the people belonging to the sloop, then not out of hail astern, who must easily have discovered the condition of the wreck, and
heard

heard the repeated shouts of the wretched beings clinging to it, callous to every impulse of humanity, after the discharge of a single musket, having weighed anchor, stood over, without regarding their situation, to the Island of Banca. The weather continuing mild and the water smooth, they set to work about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to make a raft of what pieces of timber they were able to pick up around them: to accomplish which they were fortunately enabled by means of the main-yard, which, lying alongside the wreck, furnished them with ropes sufficient for lashings: it also gave them cloth for sail, which they fixed to the mast of the jolly-boat, and they completed their task by making a platform upon it of such planks as they could find.

From the shock and severe scorching that one and all of the survivors had experienced, they were unable to accomplish their work before one o'clock P.M. —in fact, four or five only of the number were left in any circumstances to bear a part in it, the united labour of whom was very insufficient to secure, as it ought, the raft they had thus contrived. Add to this, the felicitude they must have felt in their distressful condition, to reach the shore before night, and this the more, as the piece of the wreck by which they clung would only bear the weight of two of the most shattered amongst them (James Sullivan and Robert Pulloyno, seamen,) and whom the compassion of their comrades had agreed, accordingly, to give the preference to, by mounting them upon it: a single pomkin being at the same time the amount of all the sustenance the whole party had to depend on.

Having committed themselves to this raft, they made sail for the nearest shore, which was the low land of Sumatra, distant about three leagues, and about six leagues to the southward of the Dutch settlement of Palambang. About seven o'clock it came on to blow fresh, and the sea ran high, with a strong current now setting in against them. They were yet a considerable distance from the land, when the lashings of their raft began to give way, and itself to go to pieces. Not only every plank of the platform was presently washed off; but, to complete the misery of their situation, their mast and sail were carried away. But resource, not despair, is the character of a British seaman. Seeing an anchor stock, which had been lately a part of the raft, and

which promised more security to those who might be able to reach it, floating a considerable way from them, S. Scott, being the stoutest of the party, resolved to swim after it, and encouraging Quarter-master Alexander McCarthy, John Nutton, and Joseph Scott, seamen, to follow his example, they all four fetched it in safety.

It was at this time one o'clock A.M. and clear moon-light, eight poor souls still remained by the raft (Pulloyno being dead), who seeing this part of their number, from whose exertions alone a ray of hope might be included, thus consult their own safety by the only possible chance for it, bewailed their separation bitterly.

The adventurers on the anchor-stock lost sight in another hour of the forlorn companions of their distress, of whom they never heard nor saw more.

By means of two spars, lashed across to keep it from rolling, they continued to be borne in safety upon this till about nine o'clock next morning; when the current, changing again, set them fast towards the land; under the lee of which, though they had been driven out further to sea than they were when they left the wreck, they fortunately arrived, with the help of a paddle, about nine o'clock the same night (25th). Some surf running along the shore, they found it a matter of no less difficulty, in their exhausted and weakly state, after betaking themselves to swimming again, to reach the beach.

Having thus providentially effected their escape from the dangers of the deep, others no less formidable stared them in the face upon this desert coast; or a coast, if not desert, only pressed by the footsteps of men scarce less savage than the wild beasts that roamed its adjoining thickets. The first care of the seamen, after their fatigues and sufferings, was to gather leaves and dry grass, with which they made themselves a bed, whereon to repose. On this they slept sound till morning, when awakened by the call of thirst, they went to look for water, which they found at hand; but no manner of refreshment besides, not even a single shell fish, could they discover.

In this deplorable condition, and almost naked (a single jacket and couple of shirts being their whole stock of cloaths), they remained starving till about four o'clock the same afternoon (26th), being a term of three whole nights and two days from the time of their being blown

up, when straggling along the shore, and almost in utter despair of all human succour, one of the party discovered a Malay prow, lying in a Bight, hardly a quarter of a mile from them. Upon this they consulted what was best to be done; and it was resolved that T. Scott, being able to talk the Dutch and Malay tongues fluently, should approach it singly, while the rest kept out of sight. And well it was for them that such was the plan and precaution they observed; for, had they all advanced together, unarmed and defenceless as they were, it is still almost a moral certainty that not a life would have been spared. On a nearer approach he presently discovered four more pirate prows with the first, some of the people belonging to which were at work on the shore, repairing a boat. On perceiving Scott, their head man immediately made towards him, with an uplitted axe in his hand; upon a loud shout given by whom, a crowd followed, equally determined to put him to death. But tailing upon his knees, and supplicating for mercy in their own tongue, the Chief relented, and forbid any of his people to do their prisoner harm. They asked him earnestly what countryman he was? From whence he came? And what he wanted among them? He replied he was an unfortunate *Englishman*, one of a small remainder that survived the accident which had lately befallen his ship. They repeated the question, whether he was actually an *Englishman*? And charged him, if a man of the Dutch Nation belonged to the number saved, that he should discover him to them, at his peril. Being answered in the negative, the Chief (or Rajah as they styled him) enquired particularly whether their Captain survived? In which case he would undertake himself to convey them all safe to Malacca: but his people, as well as the Malay Chief himself, vowed that if the party that accident had thus put into their hands had been *Dutch*, no consideration should have induced them to shew quarter to a single man.

Some of the pirates were now directed to where the seamen were, who presently returned with them, trembling under the most alarming apprehensions, that they should be massacred, as they conceived Scott had already been; for they had seen the latter surrounded by an angry and threatening crowd, themselves undiscovered.

On their arrival, all four were made to sit down, till they fully satisfied their

curiosity, by asking a thousand questions relating to the ship, and their prisoners. The next step the pirates took, was to divide the captives: each of the Rajahs taking two into his own boat; the quarter-master and Hutton into one, the two Scotts into the other.

It was now past six o'clock P. M. when the almost famished seamen at last had the wants of nature relieved by a plentiful meal of fish and rice, which they had served to them in each of the boats.

The time allowed for this refreshment being expired, the five prows immediately put off for the resistance's wreck; but after a vain search of two whole days, they returned without being able to pick up any part of the ship, or of her contents. Some seamen's chests, containing a few dollars and articles of little value, however, and a few of the bodies, continued to be washed on shore, from time to time, for some days after.

While these five prows, which formed a part of a fleet of eighteen or twenty, that were distributed along the land, remained cruising separately up and down the Straits, on the look out for trading craft from China, Java, &c. (which might be about three weeks), the Malays continued to behave so towards their prisoners, as to leave them no great cause to complain.

About the 25th of August, the prow Rajah, or principal prow, in which the narrator was, at nine A. M. fell in with a sloop from Java. The crew of this vessel, under cover of the preceding night, had abandoned her, betaken to their boats, and escaped to the nearest shore, making the best of their way (probably with what specie they had) for the neighbouring town of Banca, to which they were believed to be bound, and where they were secure of protection: for seeing this formidable prow, which carried one 12-pounder, two swivels, and a proportion of mulketry, swords, &c. lying at anchor to windward, and being well ascertained, from her strength and appearance, what she was, as well as that no mercy was to be expected from the sanguinary band aboard her, they wisely made this sacrifice to their personal security.

Before the prow Rajah boarded the sloop, the English seamen had the promise of a small dividend of any cloth or provisions that might be found on board. Being laden, however, only with salt and oil, a small proportion of fowls, rice, and

and cocoa nuts, part of her stock, came to their share, in common with the other hands. The prow proceeded from hence, with the sloop, for Penobang, a town on the Island of Lingan; which they reached in three days, and their prize fetched the captors 1500 rix-dollars. Here the two Scotts were separated, Joseph being sent on in the prize to the town of Lingan, and Thomas remaining with the Rajah of the prow behind at Penobang. The pirates have a small fort or block house at this place, surrounded by water, mounting a good many guns, which are occasionally run out of their houses, and these are erected universally upon stakes or piles.

Thomas Scott remained as a slave here with the Rajah (of the prow) his master four or five weeks, when he had the news of Quarter-master M'Carthy and Hutton arriving in the small prow at Lingan; that the young Rajah who commanded that prow had very liberally and humanely rejected any ransom for his captives, and freely presented them to the Sultaun.

A few days afterwards he heard that his namesake (Joseph) Scott had been ransomed of the Tinormen on board the prize, where it was his fate to be disposed of for 15 rix dollars; and, finally, that the Sultaun of Lingan had (with an alacrity and generosity which at once stamps the natural disposition of his heart, and the regard and respect he bears in it towards the British Nation) provided all the surviving seamen, of which he appears to have had any knowledge, with a prow to transport them to Pinang.

Thus did the national character of the land from which these poor fellows sprung become a blessing to its individuals, in the most trying and perilous situations imaginable: it would not become us to reverse the medal, and make the allusion, however it might apply, to any other country, whose conduct towards, and consequently experience from, the Malay Islanders, have been so widely different.

It was not till nine days after the liberation and departure of his comrades for Pinang, that Thomas Scott was brought up by his owner from Penobang to Lingan, about half a day's sail, and there sold in the market for 35 rix dollars.

His purchaser was another Rajah (or head mate), who proved to him a kinder and more considerate master than the former: he had now a better allowance of

viçtuals, more liberty, the gift of a cloth to cover him, and a handkerchief. Lamenting the hardship of his fate, in being the sole person of his countrymen left behind in bondage, his new master encouraged him by the assurance that whenever he, Scott, should be able to pay him back the original amount of his purchase, he would immediately release him. But his deliverance, and that from a quarter totally unimagined and unexpected, was in the dispensation of Heaven, then in its turn, at hand; for the next day, to his unspeakable joy, he found the Sultaun had become his ransomier also from the Macassar Rajah. Being ordered into the presence of his benefactor, he was given to understand, that in consequence of a letter received by the Sultaun the preceding day from Major Taylor, commanding at Malacca, requesting the Sultaun's attention and relief to any of the crew of his Majesty's ship which might be found in those parts (too certain intelligence of which had been given him at Malacca), he, the Sultaun, was happy to discover that there yet remained another Englishman, of whom he before had no knowledge, on the island; and to whom he could have the pleasure of bestowing his liberty: using several other kind expressions.

Accordingly, after a delay of nine days of the prow dispatched by Major Taylor to Lingan, Scott had the Sultaun's permission to depart for Malacca; where the prow arrived with him on the 5th of December, after a tedious passage of fourteen days, and where, upon official examination, he delivered in the above report to the commanding officer, offering to attest the same (to the best of his belief and knowledge) at the time, or whenever he might be called upon.

Officers, Ship's Company, &c. belonging to, or on board, his Majesty's Ship *Resistance*, when she blew up, as well as Scott can recollect:—

Captain Edward Pakenham, Commander.

Mr. Haughton, 1st Lieut.
Mr. Cuthbert, 2d ditto.
Mr. Mackay, 3d ditto.
Mr. Powis, Surgeon.
Mr. Huft, Master.
Mr. Rosenhagen, Lieut. of Marines.
Mr. Brown, Master at Arms.
Mr. Dawson, Gunner.
Mr. Pike, Boatswain.
Mr. ———, Carpenter.
Mr. Mercer, Purser,

Mr.

Mr. Hargood, Master's Mate.
 Mr. Walsh, Midshipman.
 Mr. Derham, ditto.
 Mr. Courtenay, ditto.
 Mr. Woolfe, ditto.
 Mr. ———, ditto.
 Three Master's Mates.
 Mr. Evans, Coxswain.
 Mr. ———, Surgeon's Mate.

Serjeant Stevens, of Marines.
 Five Quarter-masters, the sixth (Mr. M'Carthy) being saved.
 Four Boatwain's Mates; about 30 Marines; and 250 Seamen.
 Three English women, married on board—one Malay woman, of Amboyna.
 Fourteen Spanish prisoners, taken in the prize brig.
Malacca, December 8th, 1798.

THE CHARACTER OF JOHN LORD ASHBURTON.

BY SIR WILLIAM JONES.

THE Publick are here presented, not with a fine picture, but a faithful portrait; with the character of a memorable and illustrious man, not in the style of panegyrick on a monument, but in the language of sober truth, which friendship itself could not induce the writer to violate.

JOHN DUNNING (a name to which no title could add lustre) possessed professional talents which may truly be called inimitable; for, besides their superlative excellence, they were peculiarly his own; and as it would scarcely be possible to copy them, so it is hardly probable that nature or education will give them to another. His language was always pure, always elegant; and the best words dropped easily from his lips into the best places with a fluency at all times astonishing, and, when he had perfect health, really melodious: his style of speaking consisted of all the turns, oppositions, and figures, which the old rhetoricians taught, and which Cicero frequently practised, but which the austere and solemn spirit of Demosthenes refused to adopt from his first master, and seldom admitted into his orations, political or forensic. Many at the bar and on the bench thought this a vitiated style; but though dissatisfied as critics, yet, to the confusion of all criticism, they were transported as hearers. That faculty, however, in which no mortal ever surpassed him, and which all found irresistible, was his wit: this relieved the weary; this calmed the resentful, and animated the slow; this drew smiles even from such as were the objects of it, scattered flowers over a desert; and, like sun-beams sparkling on a lake, gave spirit and vivacity to the dullest and least interesting cause. Not that his accomplishments, as an ad-

vocate, consisted principally on volubility of speech, or liveliness of raillery: he was endued with an intellect, sedate yet penetrating, clear yet profound, subtle yet strong. His knowledge too was equal to his imagination, and his memory to his knowledge. He was not less deeply learned in the sublime principles of jurisprudence, and the particular laws of his country, than accurately skilled in the minute but useful practice of all our different courts. In the nice conduct of a complicated cause, no particle of evidence could escape his vigilant attention, no shade of argument could elude his comprehensive reason: perhaps the vivacity of his imagination sometimes prompted him to sport where it would have been wiser to argue; and, perhaps, the exactness of his memory sometimes induced him to answer such marks as hardly deserved notice, and to enlarge on small circumstances, which added little weight to his argument; but those only who have experienced can in any degree conceive the difficulty of exerting all the mental faculties in one instant, when the least deliberation might lose the tide of action irrecoverably. The people seldom err in appreciating the character of speakers; and those clients who were too late to engage Dunning on their side, never thought themselves secure of success, while those against whom he was engaged were always apprehensive of a defeat.

As a lawyer, he knew that Britain could only be happily governed on the principles of her constitutional or public law; that the regal power was limited, and popular rights ascertained by it; but that aristocracy had no other power than that which too naturally results from property, and which laws ought rather to weaken than fortify; he was therefore

therefore an equal supporter of just prerogative and of national freedom, weighing both in the noble balance of our recorded Constitution. An able and aspiring statesman, who professed the same principles, had wisdom to solicit, and the merit to obtain, the friendship of this great man; and a connection, planted originally on the firm ground of similarity in political sentiments, ripened into personal affection which nothing but death could have dissolved or impaired. Whether in his ministerial station he might not suffer a few prejudices insensibly to creep on his mind, as the best men have suffered, because they were men, may admit of a doubt; but, if even prejudiced, he was never uncandid; and, though pertinacious in all his opinions, he had great indulgence for such as differed from him.

His sense of honour was lofty and heroic; his integrity stern and inflexible; and though he had a strong inclination to splendour of life, with a taste for all the elegancies of society, yet no love of dignity, of wealth, or of pleasure, could have tempted him to deviate, in a single instance, from the straight line of truth and honesty.

He carried his democratical principles even into social life, where he claimed no more of the conversation than his just share, and was always candidly attentive when it was his turn to be a hearer. His enmities were strong yet placable, but his friendships were eternal; and if his affections ever subdued his judgment, it must have been in cases where the fame and interest of a friend were nearly concerned. The veneration with which he constantly treated his father, whom his

success and reputation had made the happiest of mortals, could be equalled only by the amiable tenderness which he shewed as a parent. He used to speak with wonder and abhorrence of Swift, who was not ashamed to leave a declaration that he could not be fond of children; and with pleasure of Caliph, who, on the eve of a decisive battle, which was won by his valour and wisdom, amused himself in his tent with seeing his children ride on his scymitar and play with his turban, and dismissed a General, as unlikely to treat the army with lenity, who durst reprove him for so natural and innocent recreation.

For some months before his death the nursery had been his chief delight, and gave him more pleasure than the cabinet could have afforded him; but this parental affection, which had been a source of so much felicity, was probably a cause of his fatal illness. He had lost one son, and expected to lose another, when the author of this painful tribute to his memory parted from him, with tears in his eyes, little hoping to see him again in a perishable state. As he perceives, without affectation, that his tears now steal from him, and begin to moisten the paper on which he writes, he reluctantly leaves a subject, which could not so soon have exhausted; and when he also should resign his life to the great Giver of it, he desires no other decoration of his humble gravestone than this honourable truth:

With none to flatter, none to recommend,

DUNNING approv'd and mark'd him as a friend.

AN ACCOUNT OF TIPPOO SULTAUN'S DREAMS,

AS FOUND IN HIS ESCRUTOIRE AFTER HIS DEATH,

AND SINCE TRANSLATED BY COLONEL KIRKPATRICK.

No. I.

ON the 12th of the month Behowree, of the year Heraulit, 1124 from the birth of Mahommed (answering to about the 19th May 1796), on the night of Thursday, the following day of which was Friday, and towards the morning, this Servant of God had a dream:—Methought it was represented

to the presence that a Frenchman of rank had arrived. I sent for him, and he came; and when he came into the presence, I was absorbed in business; and when he came near unto the Musnud, I perceived him, and I rose up and embraced him. I caused him to sit down and inquired after his health, and methought the Christian

said,



said, "I am come with ten thousand men for the service of the *Khooda daud Sircar* (God given Sircar). I have disembarked them all on the shore of the sea. They are all men of bold aspect, of robust form, and young. Having disembarked them all on the shore of the sea, I am come to present myself." And methought I said unto him, "It is well done: by the favour of God, all the preparations of war are here in readiness; and all the followers of Ilaum are, tribe by tribe, ready to prosecute the holy war."

At this moment the morning dawned, and I awoke.

No. II.

At the capital, the night of Sunday, the following morning of which was Monday, the 2d of the month Zaukree, of the year of Saaz, 1225 from the birth of Mahommed, answering to the 3d of Jemadec Oofauny (corresponding with about 21 November 1797), I had a dream.

Methought that they brought and placed before me three silver trays of fresh dates, of the species called *Mosit*. The dates were each in size of the length of a span; they were fresh and full of juice, and it was reported to me that they were reared in the garden. At that moment I awoke, and it was morning.

Thus did the Servant of God interpret the dream:—That, by the grace of the merciful God, the dominion of the three Causeurs (infidels) shall fall into my hands.

On the 3d of the above month news arrived that Nizam Ali was dead.

No. III.

On the 21st of Hydery, &c. (the date cannot at present be ascertained, but probably was about the year 1786, when Tippoo was engaged in a war with the Marhattas and the Nizam), at the place where I had halted, on the farther side of Tungbuddura, I had a dream.

Methought it was the Day of Judgment, when no one is interested in the concerns of another. At that time, a stranger of commanding aspect, with eyes of brightness and a blooming countenance, with a beard and mustachios, came to me, and, taking my hand, said to me, "Do you know who I am?" I told him I did not. He then said unto me, I am Morteza Ali (son-in-law of Mahommed), the Pro-

phet of God had said, and still sayeth, "I will not place my foot in Paradise without thee, and I will wait for thee, and will enter Paradise with thee."

I was rejoiced and awoke—God is all powerful, and the Prophet is the intercessor—it sufficeth.

No. IV.

Prior to the night attack upon the Marhattas at Shanoor, when the army was encamped, on the 6th of the month Khooseravee (probably about the year 1786), the night of Thursday, of the year —, I had a dream.

Methought a young man of a beautiful countenance, a stranger, came and sat down; and methought I jested with him in the manner that a person playfully talks with a woman; at the same time I say in my heart, "It is not my custom to enter into a playful discourse with any one." In the instant the youth rose, and, walking a few paces, returned, when he loosened his hair from beneath his turban, and, opening the fastening of his robe, displayed his bosom, and I saw it was a woman. I immediately called and seated her, and said unto her, "Whereas before I looked upon you as a woman, and jested with you, it now appears that you are a woman in the dress of a man; my conjecture has well succeeded. In the midst of this discourse the morning dawned, and I awoke.

I imparted my dream to the people about me, and they interpreted it thus: "That please God those Marhattas have put on the clothing of men, but in fact are in character women." By the favour of God, and the aid of his Apostle, on the 8th of the month and year above mentioned, on the morning of Saturday, I attacked the army of the Infidels by surprise;—I myself advancing with two or three hundred men, penetrated the camp of the Infidels, crushing them as I went, as far as the tent of Hurry Punt Pharkiah, and they all fled like women.

No. V.

On the 8th of the month Jauffree, of the year Shuttah, 1218 from the birth of Mahommed (about July or August 1791), at the capital of Puttun, in the Durnah Baug, I had a dream.

Methought a battle had taken place near a wood with the Christians, and all the army of the Christians dispersed and

and fled away; and, by the favour of God, the army of the Ahmedy Sircar was victorious. The Nau Sirdar of the Infidels, with a few Christians, retreated into a large house, and, closing the door, remained. And methought I asked my people what should be done? They advised me to break open the door, in that the house, which was ornamented, might suffer no damage; and I said unto them, that the house was of brick and cement, and therefore we should set fire to and burn down the gates, and destroy all the Christians with our muskets.—At this time the morning appeared, and I awoke.

By the favour of God, thus shall it happen.

NO. VI.

On the 7th of the month Jauffree, of the year Jhaudab, 1217 from the birth of Mahommed (answering to August 1790), when encamped at Subaumabad, before the attack upon the entrenchments of Ram Nayer, and after evening prayers, I made invocation to the Deity in these terms:

“Oh God! the damned infidels of the hills forbid fasting and prayer as practised by the Mussulmen; convert them at once unto the faith, so that the religion of thy Prophet may acquire strength.” In the course of the night, and towards the morning, I had a dream.

Methought that the army of the Ahmedy Sircar, after traversing the forests and passes, encamped. In the road, and near the place of encampment, I saw a cow with its calf, in semblance like a large striped tyger, its countenance, teeth, &c. were in the manner of a tyger; its fore legs were those of a cow; its hinder legs were wanting; its fore legs had a little motion, and it was greatly destructive. Having well reconnoitred it, I repaired to the camp, and directed several persons to prepare themselves and come

with me—meaning, please God, to approach this cow with a tyger's form, and with my own hand cut it and its calf to pieces. Having reviewed my household stud, I gave orders for two grey horses to be quickly saddled and brought. At this moment the morning appeared, and I awoke.

The interpretation of this dream at the instant suggested itself to my mind—that the hill Christians, resembling cows with their calves, have the appearance of tygers; and by the favour of God, and the auspices and aid of the holy Messenger (Mahommed), the place before mentioned will be reduced with facility, and all the irreligious Christians will be slain. The slight motion of the fore legs thus interpreted—*That they will make some slight attempts at resistance.* The want of the hinder legs is thus explained—*That none will afford them assistance, and that no Mussulman shall receive injury at their hands.*

Through the aid of God—be it so!

TRANSLATIONS FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN'S POCKET-BOOK.

☞ The originals are in Persian, and in the Sultaun's hand-writing.

Oh my soul! be thy devotion that of the heart, if thou wouldst seek God; for otherwise the kaaba* and the idol house are both of stone †.

Great and small are at a loss to recount thy praises.

The service of thy altar is preferable to both worlds.

Thou takest away sickness; thou restorest health.

Oh! Father, out of thy goodness, take from me sickness, and grant me health ‡.

I am full of sin—thou art a sea of mercy. Where thy mercy is—what became of my sin §?

* Black stone at Mecca.

† Meaning that it is true devotion alone makes the difference between them.

‡ Ejaculatory lines for persons labouring under sickness.

§ *i. e.* Great as my sins are, they are nothing in comparison of thy mercy.

MACKLINIANA;

OR,

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA, AND GENERAL MANNERS
OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by Him self, and never before published.)

[Continued from Vol. XXXVII. Page 433.]

THE friendship between Macklin and Garrick continued with unabating attachment from the first period of their acquaintance to the general revolt of the performers of Drury Lane in the year 1743. During this interval the latter looked up to the former for his theatrical experience with Managers and the public; and as Macklin always talked much of *marketable fame*, Garrick, who had a great deal to dispose of, thought him a good Chapman to inform him of the best modes of keeping up its just value: and, indeed, so apt was the pupil in those lessons of economy, that he soon soared beyond his master—the latter having the *theory* only in his head, subject to the impetuosity of his passions—the latter mixing theory and practice together, under the direction of prudence, and the nature of existing circumstances.

The revolt of the performers in 1743, occasioned by the great irregularity of the Manager Fleetwood, is too well known to need a recital here. The obligations entered into between Macklin and Garrick, at the head of this revolt, were certainly to stand by each other until their demands were complied with; but being disappointed in the Lord Chamberlain's decision*, Garrick found all opposition not only ineffectual as to the point in question, but likely to be attended with very serious consequences to him and his friends: he therefore made his terms with the Manager, as did many others of the seceders, except Macklin; who, in imitation of Shylock, insisted upon

the particulars of his bond with Garrick, and loudly complained both of the breach of friendship and confederated agreement.

Deciding upon this question in the Court of Minos, there can be no doubt judgment must go with Macklin; but there are certain circumstances which cannot be foreseen at the time of entering into some agreements, which, though perhaps not altogether sufficient to justify, yet enough to extenuate the breach of them. This we look upon as one. The performers could not gain the point for which they confederated, and an obstinate holding out must have very materially injured Garrick, both in his rising fame and fortune, whilst most of the others would be absolutely ruined. Common prudence, therefore, demanded an accommodation, and though we believe Macklin would have taken all risques sooner than infringe this agreement himself, yet the ill-judged obstinacy of one man should not involve the bread of others.

But Macklin did not dread a storm with the fears of ordinary men. As he was active in revolt, so he was marked by the Manager as a ring-leader, and he did not disclaim that character. He created a party both against the Manager and the principal actor (Garrick); and, on the first appearance of the latter in the character of Bayes, he spirited up his friend Dr. Barrowby to head this party in the pit, which being opposed by another cabal of the Manager's friends, produced as great a riot for two nights

* The Duke of Grafton, grandfather to the present Duke, was then Lord Chamberlain, who, on receiving the petition of the performers for a licence to act plays at some other theatre, independent of their former Manager, very gravely asked one of the performers (we believe Mr. Garrick). what was the yearly amount of his salary? The answer was, about 500*l.* per year. "And this you think too little," replied his Grace, "whilst I have a son, who is heir to my title and estate, venturing his life daily for his King and Country, at much less than half that sum." The petition was of course rejected.

successively,

successively, as perhaps was ever known within the walls of a theatre.

Garrick's talents, and the general desire to see those talents brought into action, at length prevailed; the public would not have their amusements interrupted for the sake of party disputes, and the malcontents began to relax: even Dr. Barrowby himself, who was not a man easily intimidated, told Macklin, "a continuance in these riots would not only *put him out of* Drury Lane Theatre for ever, but perhaps *put him up* in a prison, which was much worse." The parties, after this, had recourse to their pens and the pens of their friends for the continuance of the war.

It is not within the province of these anecdotes to relate a regular life of Macklin, which has been already done in various forms, but to touch upon points of his long intercourse with the stage not generally known, and which might best elucidate the manners and characters of the times in which he lived. Having therefore mentioned the name of Dr. Barrowby, as a leading character in this theatrical riot, and having likewise brought him forward as the mutual friend of Macklin and Garrick in a former Number of these Anecdotes, some little sketch of his life may not be unentertaining.

Barrowby was a young man, the son of a Physician, educated at one of our public schools, and afterwards entered at Cambridge, where he soon distinguished himself as a man of learning, talents, and dissipation. He was designed for a Physician, and as the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe had left behind him a kind of school for bold practitioners, Barrowby seems to have formed himself upon this plan. He was naturally forward and decisive both in his conversation and measures; and as he had a fund of knowledge to depend upon, as well as a great turn for satirical wit, he was ambitious of taking the lead in company, sometimes at the expence of good manners and good nature.

This disposition got him many enemies whilst at College, and those who could not vie with him in abilities, confederated to humble him at any rate. They therefore insidiously circulated a report, that amongst Barrowby's vices he had to number a *partiality for an unnatural passion*. He soon felt the influence of this report, by a de-

sertion of many of his friends, and he was resolved to get rid of it by an antidote, which very few persons, but a man of his bold eccentric disposition, would think of.—He hired an open phaeton and four horses of a stable keeper at Oxford, and, watching his opportunity, of a Sunday morning, when the Heads of Colleges were going to Church, he mounted this phaeton, accompanied on each side by two of the most infamous women from London, and in this condition drove through the town with the most determined effrontery imaginable.

The surprise and consternation this occasioned may well be imagined—it formed the conversation of the whole day—every body subscribing to the boldness and profligacy of the measure. The College, therefore, could not but take cognisance of it, and he making no defence, was expelled with recorded disgrace.

He foresaw this consequence, and piqued himself, through life, on the ingenuity of it—he used to say, he had no other way to redeem his character—"I could not defend myself either by an appeal to my usual manner of living, or calling on my accusers to come forward; because no direct or public charge could, or was ever intended to be made against me—a *notorious fact to the contrary* then," said he, "was the best way to get rid of a private insinuation." It so far succeeded as to do away the baseness of the first report; but surely few men, feeling themselves innocent of the crime imputed to them, would ever think of so desperate a remedy!

When he quitted College he sat up as a practising Physician in London, and might have obtained a considerable share both of fame and profit, had he been governed by those prudent regulations which are indispensibly claimed by the public from men of his profession. But he was a wit, and a man of pleasure; presided at most of the convivial meetings about town; and was, above all, considered as one of the best *Theatrical Critics* of his day.

Some of our readers might smile at this last badge of distinction, applied to a professional man like Dr. Barrowby; but they must first take into their account of what import the title of a *Theatrical Critic* was in those days—it was the top feather in the cap of gallantry and literature—it was fought after

after by most of the young men of fashion and polite literature—and he who could obtain this niche in the Dramatic Temple, not only obtained a considerable degree of fame, but of power and authority over others.

These Critics were distinguished from the Critics of the present day, by not being so by *profession*, or rather by *pecuniary engagements*. They practised the art as *amateurs*; and, as they appeared more in their *own characters* than as *anonymous writers*, they required greater responsibility in point of learning, taste, and judgment. Indeed, such was the popular as well as scientific rage for the stage, that a Veteran Critic now living, of most respectable authority, has often said, speaking of those times, "That there were then *four* Estates in the Constitution of this Country, viz. King, Lords, Commons, and the Theatres."

The Bedford Coffee-house was the great scene of theatrical discussion, where, after every new or revived play, farce, pantomime, &c. these Critics issued from the theatre, to settle the quantum of merit or demerit of each piece. Being mostly known to each other, they conversed freely and openly upon the subject, very much to the amusement, and often to the improvement, of the amateurs of the profession. Macklin generally made one of these parties, as did Foote and the late Sir Francis Blake Delaval, who, knowing the irritability of Macklin's character, and the points to bring him out on, constantly introduced him as a principal in these discussions. He wanted science, it is true, equal to most of his adversaries, and when they quoted any Greek or Latin author as *à posite* to their opinions, he used to grow angry; but he was full of observation and experience, and occasionally let off a sarcasm that brought the laugh in full tide against his opponent.

The writer of this account was present one night at the Bedford (towards the decline of this custom), when Macklin and the late Hugh Kelly met, after the representation of one of Garrick's pieces (he thinks the musical entertainment of Cymon), and when of course the merit of the piece fell under discussion. They soon pitted themselves against each other—Kelly on the side of Garrick, and Macklin in direct opposition—the former all

softness and affected humility—the latter, all home truth and coarseness. The controversy lasted a very considerable time, to the no small amusement of the auditors; when Kelly telling him with a significant look, that he was willing to stand in Mr. Garrick's shoes, and answer personally any thing he could say against him, Macklin replied (accompanied with one of his scowling *sneers*), "And what right have you, Sir, to stand in Garrick's shoes? But I beg pardon—you are, I understand, a *Taylor* by profession, and may be *articled* to provide him with *full suits* of panegyrick, *shoes*, stockings, and all."

This raised a general laugh, which soon put an end to the dispute, and the two combatants went to supper in different boxes, with a sovereign contempt for each other's abilities.

Barrowby, as we before observed, made one of this old school, and, according to Macklin, was one of the deepest in point of knowledge of the set: and yet his inclination for the Theatre did not entirely divert him from his professional pursuits. He was allowed, by the best judges of his art, to be an intelligent Physician; and that his parts and knowledge would have given him celebrity, if his assiduity and gravity of deportment kept equal pace.

But the rage of shining in another sphere, with the constant love of company, which too generally draws on the love of the bottle, made him prefer the purloons of Covent Garden to the regions of Batson's and Warwick-lane; so that Barrowby's practice, at last, was principally confined to the performers of both theatres and their connections: here he mostly lived—here he amused himself—and here he alternately held the bottle, and niled the chair of criticism, during the best part of the night.

A life of this irregularity could not last long—he had several sudden warnings before the last, but the voice of pleasure sounded too high for them to be listened to:—One day, as he was sitting down to dinner at a tavern in Bow-street, Covent Garden, he complained of a sudden and violent complaint in his head, which he immediately ordered to be shaved close and rubbed with brandy; but this not relieving him, he told his companions, "twas all over with him, for he then
knew

knew his disorder was fatal." A chair was called for, to carry him to his house in the city, where he was put to bed, and proper medicines administered to him. He, however, still persisted "in its being all in vain," and his prophecy was too fatally fulfilled, as he died next morning in a fit of strong apoplexy.

Such was the short life of Dr. Barrowby;—a man who, by every account of his wit, his strong intuitive and medical knowledge, might have been a second Radcliffe, both in fame and fortune, had he considered properly the duties he owed himself and his profession. But the gratification of the moment was his strongest impulse, and to this every other consideration gave place.

He was accused by some of irreligious principles; but those who knew him best, reported of him, that although he might be negligent in ceremonials, and at times loose in his manner of talking on religious subjects, he was by no means an unbeliever, and in his dealings most certainly a moral man: his imprudence, however, in talking freely, and often at improper times and places, made this report *scarcely scandal*; his wit and humour were always uppermost, and to indulge this character, he often not only made enemies, but left the other parts of his character open to suspicion.

One day, as he was eating pork chops for his dinner at a public house in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden, a Jew of his acquaintance asked him, how he could eat pork with such a goût? "Because I like it," said Barrowby; "and all I'm sorry for is, that I was not born a Jew, for then I should have the pleasure of eating pork chops and *sinning* at the same time."

He evidently could have no other meaning in this loose remark but a *jeu d'esprit*; and yet the mind that suffers itself to think in this manner, though jocularly, by degrees indisposes it for more serious meditations, and does a mischief in the example of more extent than 'tis aware of.

But to return to Macklin, whom we left on the pavé, after his dismissal from Drury Lane Theatre. His situation here (as far as could be judged by a common observer) was truly pitiable, but perhaps not so much felt by himself; a man of Macklin's pride must have fed not a little on his anger for

some time; and as he was conscious of his own resources, he consoled himself with making Garrick not only the butt of his resentment in paragraphs and pamphlets, but by every little anecdote in private life, which he thought could depreciate his character.

Garrick's avarice (which, by the bye, was not strictly founded) was all through life a constant theme of Macklin's declamation; and it does not a little redound to the former's general reputation, that his most inveterate enemy could bring no other charge against him than this, which, as far as ever we could learn, was no more from the beginning than a laudable resolution of being independent. The needy, the disappointed, and the envious, however, joined in the cry; and whenever Macklin talked of Garrick's avarice, he was generally believed: indeed the very instances themselves, which he brought in proof of this charge, are of its trifling and laughable a nature, that although they might indirectly point out an economical character, they are far from establishing that of the professed miser.

To illustrate this, we shall produce some of these instances:—Garrick and Macklin frequently rode out together of a morning, and often baited at some of the public houses on the Richmond road. Upon these occasions, whenever they came to a turnpike, or to settle the account of the luncheon, Garrick either had changed his breeches that morning, and was without money, or else used to produce a 36s. piece, which made it difficult to change. Upon these occasions Macklin, to use his own phrase, "stood Captain Flashman," that is, paid the charge. This went on for some time, when Macklin, finding that Garrick never took his turn of paying the expences, or repaying those he had advanced for him, challenged him one morning for a debt he owed him, and then pulled out a long slip of paper, in which the several disbursements were entered *according to date, place, and company*, "and which, Sir," said the Veteran, "amounted to between thirty and forty shillings. The little fellow at first seemed surprised, and then would have turned it into a joke; but I was serious, Sir, and he paid me the money, and after that we *jogged* on upon our own separate accounts."

Another time Garrick gave a dinner

at his lodgings to Harry Fielding, Macklin, Havard, Mrs. Cibber, &c. &c. and vails to servants being then much the fashion, Macklin and most of the company gave Garrick's man (David, a Welshman), some a shilling, some half a crown, a piece; whilst Fielding, very formally, slipped a piece of paper in his hand, with something folded in the inside. When the company were all gone, David seeming to be in high glee, Garrick asked him how much he got. "I can't tell you yet, Sir," said Davy: "here is half a crown from Mrs. Cibber, Got blefs hur—here's a shilling from Mr. Macklin—here is two from Mr. Havard, &c.—and here is something more from the Poet, Got blefs his merry heart." By this time David had unfolded the paper, when, to his great astonishment, he saw it contain no more than *one penny*!—Garrick felt nettled at this, and next day spoke to Fielding about the impropriety of *jesting* with a servant. "Jesting!" said Fielding, with a seeming surprise—"to far from it, that I meant to do the fellow a real piece of service; for had I given him a shilling or half a crown, I knew you would have taken it from him; but by giving him only a penny, he had a chance of calling it his own."

In telling these anecdotes Macklin used to add, "Sir, he was not only avaricious himself, but he taught his man David all the tricks of his profession; and the fellow, Sir, was an apt scholar, knowing how far it would recommend him to his master's notice. One day, Sir, when those rascals the Bailiffs were in possession of poor Fleetwood's Theatre (as was often the case), and were rummaging for property about the Green Room, they seized upon a hat of Garrick's, which he usually wore in Richard III. and which being adorned with mock jewels and feathers, they thought a great prize, though not intrinsically worth five shillings—David, however, feeling for his master's property, sputtered out, 'Hol-lo! Gentlemen, take care of what you are about; now look ye, that hat you have taken away belongs to the King (meaning King Richard), and when he misses it, there will be the Devil and all to pay.' The Bailiffs understanding this in the literal sense, and that the hat actually belonged to King George, immediately delivered up their prey, and made a thousand apologies for their mistake."

(To be continued occasionally.)

DR. MARK HILDESLEY.

LETTER VIII.

Bishop's Court, Mar. 6, 1762.

THIS brings my good friend at L—— my more particular acknowledgment of his kind favour, received Dec. 18th, than what could be contained in a card, which I presume he has already accepted in part of payment.

The distinction, dear Sir, which you make between your and my reasons for delay in writing, viz. *your* less readiness in dispatch of business than mine, I cannot admit as sufficient plea for your tardy correspondence. Excepting that business you usually perform after breakfast, especially when horses are waiting to carry us forward in our journey; that business excepted, and perhaps a little exactness in the apparatus of dressing, I know no man quicker in dispatch than my quondam fellowtraveller, now Mr. Justice H——. When I received your last but one,

after an unusual length of time expected, I supplied the epistolary apology with a "better late than never:" to which I add one more, that may serve us both, — "*Veniens, petimusque damusque.*" And so much for prefatory excuses.

By the discipline of the Church of Man, you so much admire, I would not have you imagine we Manks Islanders are all *Saints*; perhaps, by the frequency of our censures, you might conclude the reverse, viz. that we are great *Sinners*. The number of penances inflicted, some are apt to think, renders 'em too common to be regarded; for we have sundry degrees, short of excommunication, according to the nature of the crime. And as the Island is like but one parish; and the officers, to whom the articles of their Charge are read by their Minister once per month,

month, are obliged to form presentment; transgressors in the minutest point can hardly escape cognifance—even that of *ill language* of one neighbour to another. If some people look upon the business of an English Magistrate to be a heavy burthen, what would they think of a *Manks Judge* or Justice, called *Deemster*, from deeming the law, of which here are only *two* for the whole Isle, besides the Governor, who acts chiefly in *Chancery*. These Deemsters, you may readily suppose, have plenty of causes, where law is so cheap as to have a warrant for *nothing*, and a distress for about 3d. or 4d. For it is no uncommon, and consequently no shameful thing, either to the prosecutor or defendant, to charge a debtor from one end of the Isle to t'other for a 12-penny matter; infomuch, that with some 'tis the usual manner of payment; and a man may readily buy half a dozen oxen or other cattle at a fair with only sixpence in his pocket for earnest; and then, on failure of payment at the time agreed for, a charge to the Deemster does the business. *Trespasses* are also another occasion of frequent suits, which must often happen in a country where all the fences are of sod or dirt (for we have nothing common but the mountains); and the sheep are all as nimble as cats, and as wild as hares: even their legs being tied, as they often are, scarce confines them.

We have two *Affize* days for trial of criminals; and that, more antequo, at the gate of the Castle, sub dio: and none have suffered, that I have heard of, even so much as a whipping, for the whole time, now near 7 years, I have been here. This is one of my wife's alleviating comforts in her state of exile, the no fear of *robbers* or *house-breakers*: not so much perhaps owing to *principle*, as the little or no chance of escaping in this confined spot of land. That it is not from dint of *honesty*, we may conclude from what I observed above of the custom of paying debts only by *compulsion*; and which, as I said before, is no sort of disgrace. The manner of this process is, by going to the Magistrate, the Judge, or Deemster (for they are here equivalent terms), and asking for a *token*, i. e. a warrant, which he gives by scratching the initial letters of his name on a piece of stone or slate, the first that

comes to hand in the road or field; and by virtue of this he charges the parties he chooses to contest with, the subject of which is not known till they appear: and on neglect to obey, a soldier is ordered to bring 'em per force; and after all, as I said, the cause is for 1s. the debt owed and paid in Court, or a distress for the defendant's pawn granted, for which, I think, the Justice receives 4d. This practice of *stone-tokens* or warrants, to be sure, is as ancient as before the invention of writing on paper. And they are so tenacious of antediluvian customs, that they'll part with 'em at no rate.

Your Hertfordshire election seems to have been attended with sundry peculiar circumstances; among others, that of the opponent candidates agreeing to be at equal share of expence.

With regard to your application for my curacy at Holwell in behalf of Mr. Morgan, I have only to reply at present, by citing a passage from a letter I received from Mr. Jones:—"I have lately been informed, your Lordship designs to resign Holwell, which I hope is not true. I would beg of your Lordship to continue my Rector: I have greater satisfaction in being *your* Curate, than in the possession of *Kingswalden*."

Now, in case he has since altered his mind, from a prospect of another curacy nearer him, I cannot but think he will be so civil as to signify his *quitting* Holwell, as he did his desire of *retaining* it, from under his hand: which not having yet done, occasions my suspending a more positive answer to your proposal.

As to the numerous translations that have happened of late among my superior Brethren in England, they concern not a *Manks Bishop*, who has no connection with them, further than the honour of being one of the four Suffragans of the province of York: and on that account I am much pleased with the nomination of our new Metropolitan, to whom I paid my compliment of congratulation, and received a most gracious answer. I take him to be an excellent prelate as well as preacher: in whom I hope I shall find an ample supply of my great loss of Archbishop *Hutton*; who was always very obliging and friendly to me, whenever I had occasion to consult him;

him; and that even after his Grace was removed to Lambeth.

The state of public affairs, and public *Resignations*, are beyond a Manks man's ken or judgment. I only think the having two or more powerful enemies to contend with don't please me so well as it may some people; but how to help it, I know less.

The subject of farming I have now not time to resume: and must therefore leave it to be discussed when we meet, as I am willing to hope we may, this summer; though I am not without my fears we shall not, unless you chance to be in London in the month of May, as sometimes you are.

My rout, on particular occasions, will lay through *Oxfordshire* in my way up, and through *Essex* and *Cambridgeshire* in my return. I apprehend it will therefore be somewhat uncertain whether I shall be able to find time to travel far into Hertfordshire.

A line directed to me at James Heywood's, Esq. in Austin Fryers, signifying where you may be heard of in town, in case you shall be there, will be very acceptable to,

Dear Sir,

Your truly affect. friend and servt.

M. S. MANN.

Our trine compliments wait on you and yours.

ON CRUELTY.

I HAD lately a beautiful instance of the pure benevolence of the mind, occasioned by the following circumstance:—Two young men, in the wantonness of sport, had fastened an animal to a stake, and were expressing pleasure at its anguish, when a young lady, happening to go by, pleaded so powerfully in its behalf, and used such pathetic dissuaves, that they at length yielded to the strength of her argument, and confessed their error.

Trifling as this circumstance may be thought by the volatile and gay, it will naturally lead the serious and sober mind into some reflections of common cruelty to the creatures of the earth. This has been a subject thought worthy the attention of the noblest writers, who have exerted their united endeavours to regulate our pleasures, and to humanize the heart: but in defiance of the maxims of the wise, and in opposition to the pleadings of conscience, they still persist in a cruel custom of torturing the defenceless, and harming the gentle.

There is nothing argues so much daftardy of spirit, as taking a diabolic satisfaction in the oppression of weakness: in directing our barbarity against those beings who have not the power to redress themselves, and who, in dumb resignation, are compelled to bear all the malice and cruelty of Man. We are all willing to pronounce aloud the baseness of the wretch who could bruise the old for the mere exercise of his strength, and we all kindle into rage, and glow with resentment, at the

injury which we receive ourselves; and yet, far from "doing to others what we would wish they should do unto us," multitudes can behold the gasp, and hear the groan of expiration, bursting from a defenceless animal, without the discomposure of a feature, or passion. It surely were no philosophical romance to suppose, that every inhabitant of the woods and of the waters, every insect of the field and the air, has a circle of connections, to whom its welfare is naturally dear; and a set of relations, with whom it is engaged in the confidence of a reciprocated friendship.

That the brutes and birds are commonly social, may be seen every hour by him who will cast an eye into the meadows, where thousands in a tribe will assemble together for amusement, or for necessity, for pleasure or for food; and the gunner, who wounds a sparrow, may perhaps occasion as much disorder and confusion in the community of birds, as the sudden death of some illustrious Potentate in Britain.

In a world where instances of vicissitude, uncertainty, and misery, mark every day in characters of anguish, and with memorials of destruction, every man has seen the parent, the husband, or the friend, bewailing those whom some disaster or another has hurried to the tomb; every soul is surcharged with sorrow, and every heart enrobed in a general mourning: these we allow to be the tribute of our sensibility to the memory of those whom we shall see no more. And why then may not the

the linnet's death throw a general sadness over the grove, and strike every feather'd bosom with distress?

Be this, however, as it may : we are morally certain that every creature can feel the thrill of pleasure, and the pangs of pain ; and we ought therefore, upon principles not only of speculative philosophy, but of common humanity, to avoid the infliction of every unnecessary disaster. There is something ungentle, and even ungrateful, in harailling or destroying those creatures who look up to us in the hour of feverity for protection ; and who, in the day of pleasure, express (in the silent eloquence of Nature) their sense of the favours they receive. And if we consider the utility, or the entertainment, they afford us in respect to the business or convenience, the pleasure, or the ease of life, we shall surely cease to abuse those beings who toil or sing to promote our enjoyments. The most bloody characters are the Butcher, the Surgeon, and the Sportsman. The Butcher indeed is the less blameable, as he kills from the necessity of nature, and to preserve the life of his fellow-creatures, and therefore is not properly an object either of ridicule or censure : but the Surgeon is often one who derives his skill in dissection or amputation by sanguinary experiments on the bodies of living animals ; and who can best judge of the nature of disease and pain in man, by seeing how the brutes expire by poison, or how the agony of a wound operates within them. Nor are Philosophers less culpable in this point, who torture, sometimes with the utmost barbarity, to no end or purpose, but are inquisitively cruel, and curiously inhuman. The Sportsman is still more pitiless than either, since he has no other plea for dealing destruction through the field and forest, but that he delights in the havoc which he makes. He is a being who rises with the dawn, to prosecute the diversion of death ; and, with unnatural satisfaction, robs the vales of their music, and the groves of their ornaments.

With what an opposite pleasure is the tender heart affected, and how differently does the amiable man treat the creatures around ; in his walk of contemplation, he expresses satisfaction at the mingled song of innocence and nature ; in the season of frost he dispenses his bounty towards those who

can only beg by signs ; and in the months of summer, his garden is at once a nursery and an asylum from such as would incommode their labours or their loves.

We shall, however, cease to wonder at the blows and bruises, the threats and injuries, which are exaggerated (without provocation) on the brutes, when we reflect on the collected and unnatural malevolence of mankind towards each other : it is not surprising that he who has the heart to destroy the calms of private felicity, to haraïss a relation, or to betray a friend (to whom he is bound by every cement of confidence and honour), should, either in the vacancy of idleness, or the pride of his power, torture such as can neither conquer or resist him. I have had frequent occasion to pronounce man the most cruel of all creatures, and have observed that though his motives of malignity are weaker, yet his propensity to barbarity is stronger than any other. The brutes, incited by a powerful and prevalent instinct, cherish from the deep felt sensations of nature ; they are honestly assiduous, and tenderly vigilant, in the arts of protecting and supporting their respective relations. Man, on the contrary, often acts from the impulse of ambitious passions and ungenerous principles, from the stimulations of interest, or the whispers of concealed emolument ; he often insinuates himself into notice by a meanness which is a blush to his manhood ; and sometimes is inhuman to a child, because a mistress has offended him. The cruelty of man to man is even greater than the cruelty of man to brute ; and he who, in the arrogance of his superiority, calls himself the Lord of Earth, (except the irradiations of divinity emitted from his eye and traceable in his form) has, of all other creatures, the smallest marks of the Deity to distinguish him.

Yet surely, if it is the greatest moral virtue to diffuse happiness, it is the greatest vice to multiply misery ; and it is certainly the character of none but the Father of Iniquity, or those who obey him, to rejoice at the distress which their inhumanity occasions. It is impossible to tell how nearly our natures are allied to those of the animal world, or how we may be connected with them in the universal and dependent chain of existence : but of this plain and salutary truth no man is

ignorant—that the smallest atom that sports in ether, or creeps on the earth, and enjoys its privilege of invisibility, is formed for some particular or general end; that it has organs to distinguish, and faculties to feel; and that, if we are not compelled by the laws of

nature to deprive it of the right of being, we cannot (consistently with the laws of virtue or humanity) destroy either its life or enjoyments for the gratification of sport.

DIONYSIUS.

MEMOIRS

OF

SIR JOHN LOCKHART ROSS, BART.

VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE.

TO honour the memory of worth is the peculiar province, and that not the least important or grateful, of a periodical publication. Though, as “the brief chronicle of the times,” much that is temporary and fleeting must necessarily engage our attention and occupy our pen, yet the page consecrated by heroism, or sacred to departed worth, shall outlive the bustle of the day, and claim the applauding tribute of posterity. To us the future historian shall appeal for the just conception of character, or the accurate delineation of fact; and, in the luminous page of the Naval History of Britain, the name of Sir John Lockhart Ross will be entitled to no secondary place.

Immaterial as it is to mankind in general in what particular spot a man who has rendered eminent public services to his country first drew the vital air, it is with the million the first object of enquiry. Sir John Lockhart Ross, then, was a native of Scotland, descended from a very antient and honourable family in Lanarkshire, he being the fifth son of Sir James Lockhart, Bart. of Carsairs. He was born on the 11th of November 1721. From his earliest years he discovered a predilection for a sea life, and in consequence, in the year 1735, he embarked as a Midshipman in the Navy. In this capacity he evinced qualities which particularly fitted him for the active and enterprising duties of a Naval Officer, and gave dawnings of that distinction which he afterwards attained. As First Lieutenant to Sir Peter Warren and Lord Anson, having shewed proofs of uncommon ability, diligence, and valour, he was, in the year 1747, appointed to the command of the Vulcan fire-ship. In October of the same

year he served in the fleet under Admiral Hawke, who, cruising off Cape Finisterre with 16 ships, captured six ships of the French line.

In 1755, upon the appearance of a rupture with France, Captain Lockhart was appointed to the command of the Savage sloop of war, and cruised under the Admirals Hawke, Byng, and West, for the purpose of making reprisals upon the enemy, in which service he was ever singularly zealous and successful.

In March 1756 he was made Post into the Tartar frigate of 28 guns (24 nine-pounders and 4 four-pounders) and 200 men. The eminent services which he performed in this little ship are still proverbial in the Navy. His name was the terror of every French frigate or privateer that issued from their ports, he having in a very short space of time captured no less than nine vessels of force, carrying collectively 2048 men and 224 guns. Of these the last, called the Melampe, fitted out at Bayonne for the express purpose of taking the Tartar, gave him the opportunity of achieving a victory that, for comparative brilliancy, was scarcely surpassed during a war fatal to the naval power of our enemies. The Melampe was of a force very superior to the Tartar, mounting 36 guns, twelve-pounders, and having on board 320 chosen men. They soon met; for when two hostile Commanders are actuated by the same desire, to meet even on the wide expanse of ocean is no very difficult point. A very hot and obstinate engagement immediately ensued; but the enemy's colours were at length struck to the superior courage and discipline of the British Commander and his gallant crew. The perfidious Frenchman, stung with the

disgraceful event of a contest so unequal on the part of the British ship, after having hailed the Tartar, acknowledged his surrender, and submissively sued for quarter, made a desperate attempt to surprise and overpower her crew, whom he vainly supposed to be thrown off their guard, elated with victory. He boarded the Tartar; but in penetration, vigilance, and courage, he was more than over-matched by the British Commander. The Frenchmen were vigorously repulsed, and more than fifty of them were killed or drowned in their unwarrantable effort.

So active was Captain Lockhart in the protection of our own trade, and successful in the annoyance and destruction of that of the enemy, that the Merchants of London and Bristol, sensible of the important benefits more immediately derived to them from his services, presented him with valuable pieces of plate, in token of their private gratitude and public esteem.

In November 1758 he was appointed to the Chatham of 50 guns, under the orders of Admiral Hawke, who, with 22 sail of the line, in October 1759, then off Quiberon Bay, fell in with 24 sail of French line of battle ships, which he engaged, and of which two were sunk, two driven on shore and burnt, and one taken.

In the action between the British and French fleets in July 1778, he commanded the Shrewsbury, of 74 guns.

In 1779 he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and having hoisted his flag on board the Royal George, he sailed under the orders of Admiral Rodney, whose fleet, consisting of 22 ships of the line, with transports and stores for the relief of Gibraltar, fell in with 11 Spanish ships of the line, which having chased and engaged, they took the Spanish Admiral and six of his ships, besides one blown up in the action.

In March 1781 he again sailed in the Royal George, under the command of Admirals Darby and Digby, with 26 sail of the line, frigates, and transports, containing stores and provisions, for the relief of the garrison of Gibraltar.

On the 12th of April the fleet came off the Bay, when Sir John Lockhart Ross received orders to shift his flag to the Alexander of 74 guns, and proceed with her and five two-decked ships of his division, the frigates, and 60 sail of store-ships, into the Bay, and superin-

tend and direct the unloading the stores, which he accomplished in six days, having landed 7000 tons of provisions and 2000 barrels of gunpowder in the midst of the heaviest cannonade ever known; not less, at a moderate computation, than 200 shot and shells having been thrown every hour whilst the ships remained at anchor in the Bay. Upon the 20th Admiral Ross with his Squadron regained the fleet, when he received the thanks of the Commander in Chief, and having reshifted his flag to the Royal George, he returned with the fleet to England.

In April 1782 he was appointed to the command of a Squadron, consisting of eight ships of the line and five frigates, to be employed in the North Seas, and cruised off the Texel, in which he had blocked up 15 sail of Dutch men of war, until the end of June, when most of the officers and men of his Squadron were seized with a very prevalent disorder at that time, known by the name of the Influenza. The Admiral himself was not exempted from the contagion, and in this sickly state he thought it advisable to return with his fleet to the Downs. In the December following, his health being perfectly re-established, he made a tender of his services to the Admiralty Board, but the conclusion of hostilities in the beginning of 1783, rendered his re-appointment unnecessary.

In estimating the character of Sir John Lockhart Ross as an officer, when we take into the account his zeal, his activity, his uncommon ardour in the prosecution of all the severe and unremitting duties of his hazardous profession, with the very great benefits which the Commercial interest reaped from his exertions, it will be found that he is entitled to rank with the first Naval Characters of Britain. In coolness and intrepidity in the hour of battle, he could not be surpassed. In the course of a long and active war, to fight and to conquer became alike habitual to him.

He was reckoned a disciplinarian, but in the exercise of his authority he never was cruel or tyrannical. To the discipline of the British Navy is wholly owing its boasted superiority over that of every other State. The free, turbulent, and intrepid spirit of the British seamen, when unawed by authority, defeats its own power by diversity and exuberance; but brought under con-

troul

trout by well regulated discipline, it consolidates and forms a bulwark which no human force is equal to subdue.

Sir John Lockhart Ross was respected and beloved by all the officers and men who ever served under him, for he combined the manners of a Gentleman with the feelings of a man. In his temper he was cheerful and convivial; in his dispositions benevolent and humane. By some, and in particular by a certain writer, he has been censured for his attention to economy. That writer inconsiderately and imprudently advanced, that it even threw a shade upon his merits as an officer. On the absurdity of this position it is unnecessary to comment. A just attention to economy is a requisite in every great character, and will invariably be found in every good one. We have at present too many living instances, that without it the most brilliant talents degenerate into infamy, and are unable to shield their profligate possessors from contempt and disgrace.

Upon succeeding to the estate of General Ross, he added to the surname of Lockhart that of Ross. To this estate, called Balnagowan, most beautifully situated upon the Bay of Cromartie, in Ross-shire, he retired after the conclusion of the former war in 1763, where he gave full scope to his benevolence and patriotism, in the encouragement of Industry, and the promotion of the Agricultural Arts. To use the words of the celebrated Mr. Pennant, "he successfully converted his sword into a plough-share." Under his auspices the peasantry laboured, were remunerated, and were happy. The face of the country, as well as the

human face, assumed a different aspect. Bare mountains became clothed with trees, and barren heaths with verdure; and while he thus gratified his benevolence and natural activity of mind, he very considerably improved his fortune.

He married in 1761 Miss Elizabeth Baillie, heiress of Lamington, eldest daughter of Robert Dundas, Esq. of Arncliffe, Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, by whom he left two sons and five daughters. In 1768 he was returned to Parliament for Lanark.

In 1780 he became a Baronet of Scotland, by the death of his elder brother, from whom he likewise inherited the paternal estate of Carstairs.

He was succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Sir Charles Ross, Major of the 37th regiment of foot, and Member of Parliament for Kirkwall, &c. His second son was in the Navy.

Sir John Lockhart Ross died on the 9th June 1790, in the 69th year of his age, at his seat of Balnagowan, where he had been resident with his family for some months. His constitution, which had suffered by a life of hardship and activity, had for some years become infirm, and he enjoyed, in the endearments of domestic society and honourable retirement, all that can sweeten and render placid the evening of life. By a numerous circle of friends, the remembrance of his private virtues will long be cherished with affection; while, from his country, his services entitle him to the most distinguished tribute of public gratitude and esteem.

ON THE AUTHENTICITY OF OSSIAN'S POEMS,

(FROM DR. GARNETT'S TOUR THROUGH SCOTLAND.)

"THIS celebrated Glen (viz. GLEN-COE) was the birth-place of Ossian, as would appear from several

passages in the poems of that bard*. Any poetical genius, who had spent the early days of his life in this Glen, must

* Sleeps the sweet voice of Cona in the midst of his rustling hall? Sleeps Ossian in his hall, and his friends without their fame?—*Conlaib and Cuthona.*

The Chiefs gathered from all their hills, and heard their lovely sound. They praised the voice of Cona, the first among a thousand bards. But age is now on my tongue, and my soul has failed.—*The Songs of Selma.*

So shall they search in vain for the voice of Cona, after it has failed in the field. The hunter shall come forth in the morning, and the voice of my harp shall not be heard.

must have had the same or similar ideas, and would have painted them in the same manner that Ossian has done; for he would here see nothing but grand and simple imagery—the blue mists hanging on the hills, the sun peeping through a cloud, the raging of the storm, or the fury of the torrent.

“This glen was frequently the resort of Fingal and his party. It seems to me wonderful, that any person who has travelled in the Highlands should doubt the authenticity of the Celtic poetry, which has been given to the English reader by Macpherson: since in almost every glen are to be found persons who can repeat from tradition several of these and other Celtic tales of the same date. I cannot pretend to offer any evidence stronger than what has been brought forward. I trust, however, that the following extract from a letter which I received from Dr. Mac Intire of Glenorchay, on this subject, will not be uninteresting to the reader.

“To the mass of evidence laid already before the public by persons of the first respectability in the nation, I know of little that can be added. These tales we have been accustomed to hear recited from our earliest years, and they have made an indelible impression on my memory. In the close of the year 1783 and beginning of 1784, I was in London: for some time previous to that period, I had a correspondence with Mr. Macpherson, but not on the subject of Celtic literature. During two months that I continued in London, I was frequently with him at his own house and elsewhere. We spoke occasionally about the poems, and the attempt made by Dr. Johnson to discredit them. I hinted that though my own belief of their authenticity was unalterably fixed, still my opinion ever was, that he had never found the poem of Fingal in the full and perfect form in which he had published it; but that having got the substance or greatest part of the interesting tale, he had, from his knowledge of Celtic imagery and allusions, filled up the chasms in the translation. He replied,

“You are much mistaken in the matter—I had occasion to do less of that than you suppose—and at any time that you are at leisure, and wish to see the originals, tell me, and we will concert a day for going to my house on Putney-heath, where these papers lie, and you will then be satisfied.” This conversation passed in presence of Dr. Shaw, a Scots physician, to whom he introduced me.

“I fully intended to avail myself of this offer, but have to regret that from various avocations, and leaving London sooner than I thought I could, I was prevented from a sight and perusal of the original of these poems.

“Calling the day before I left London on the late General Mac Nab, a gentleman well versed in Celtic literature, and of unimpeached veracity and honour, who had long lived in habits of intimacy with Mr. Macpherson, I mentioned this circumstance to him and my regret. He said he was sorry I had not seen the poems; that to him Mr. Macpherson had often recited parts of Fingal in the Gaelic, with various other tales, which brought to his remembrance what had given him so much gratification when a boy.

“Thus, my dear Sir, I have given you a diffuse but a true detail of a circumstance that can add little to the credibility of a fact, authenticated by men, whom no consideration could induce to avow a falsehood.

“The Highland Society, who intend to publish the original of Fingal, have applied to me for an account of the preceding conversation with Mr. Macpherson, which I have hitherto been prevented from communicating: you are therefore at full liberty to make what use of it you please.

“At the time I was a student of theology, I was present at the delivery of a sermon by a worthy but eccentric preacher on the resurrection of the dead. He concluded his subject with words that I can never forget: “Thus have I endeavoured to set before you this great truth of God—and I trust that you believe it: but believe it who will, I believe it myself.” So say I, in

heard. “Where is the son of ear-borne Fingal?” The tear will be on his cheek. Then come thou, O Malvina! with all thy musick, come; lay Ossian in the plain of Lutha; let his tomb rise in the lovely field.—*Barathron.*

“Why bends the bard of Cona,” said Fingal, “over his secret stream? Is this a time for sorrow, father of low-laid Oskar?”—*Temora.*

all the candour of truth, as to the poems of Ossian—Believe them who will, I believe them myself.

"My son is anxious to procure you some unpublished Celtic tales: but the truth is, that Dr. Smith, of Campbelltown, who is a native of this parish, and who has been indefatigable in his research for these tales, has picked up every thing of value of that kind in the

country, and published them with translations. Indeed the period is past, when an investigation and search after these amusements of "the times of old" would be of avail. Happily our people are forming habits, and acquiring modes of industry and manners, that preclude the tale, and the song, and the harp."

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JULY 1800.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM; QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Periphus of the Erythrean Sea, Part the First, containing an Account of the Navigation of the Ancients from the Sea of Suez to the Coast of Zanzibar, with Dissertations, by William Vincent, D. D. 4to. Cadell and Davies. 1800.

THIS learned and truly curious work may be properly considered as a regular continuation of the indefatigable researches of the author into remote antiquity, to trace the origin of a branch of Navigation which has for ages proceeded in a progressive course of improvement, being made a subject of national concern by all the maritime Powers of Europe, and which has at length, in our own time, and in our native country, attained that degree of perfection, which may be styled its meridian glory; and we may justly apply to the present state of the British navigation to, commerce with, and settlements in India, what our author observes, in the elegant Dedication of this work to his Majesty, respecting the different voyages that have been performed under his immediate patronage and direction—"they are advanced to that boundary which Nature

has fixed as a barrier to the enterprise of man."

If we could find words to express the design of the work with greater precision, we should not be under the necessity to borrow another passage from the Dedication; but the peripetuity and conciseness of his own explanation discourages the attempt.

"In the preface," says Dr. Vincent, "of those great designs, if we have seen science advancing to perfection, it is still an object of interesting curiosity to turn our view back from the result to the origin, to trace navigation to its source, and discovery to its commencement." Such is the design of the present work, to which his first publication led the way; and therefore we refer our readers to the review of it; convinced that they will find great satisfaction in its connection with the subject now under consideration*. It

* The Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates, collected from the original Journal preserved by Arrian, and illustrated by Authorities ancient and modern, containing an Account of the first Navigation attempted by Europeans in the Indian Ocean. See Vol. XXXI. of our Magazine, p. 169, March 1797.

may likewise be proper to keep in mind that Nearchus was the Commander in Chief of a fleet fitted out by Alexander the Great with a commercial view, to discover the means of bringing the wealth and commerce of India within the reach of his European subjects.

In the Voyage of Nearchus our learned author traced the intercourse with India to its source, and in the present work he prosecutes the same inquiry down to its completion by the discoveries of *Vasco de Gama*, the celebrated Portuguese Navigator, who first sailed to India by the Cape of Good Hope; which, however, had been first noticed by his countryman Bartholomew Diaz in 1486, but as no beneficial use was made of his information respecting it, all the glory of the discovery attached to Gama, who completed it by conducting a fleet by this passage to India. This fleet consisted of only three small ships and a victualer, manned with no more than 160 men. It sailed from Lisbon on the 18th of July 1497, and returned in 1499, after having reached the long sought shores of India, which, but a few years before, had neither been found, seen, or heard of, by the Europeans of that era.

The interval between the voyage of Nearchus and the discoveries of the Portuguese is the examination intended in this work; the basis of which is the *Periplus* of the Erythræan Sea, the title prefixed to a work which contains the best account of the commerce carried on from the Red Sea and the coast of Africa to the East Indies, during the time that Egypt was a province of the Roman empire; and, in commenting upon that work, "an opportunity will be given to introduce all the particulars connected with the general subject."

It appears that some hasty critic has censured our author's former work by calling it a *barren* subject, but we most heartily agree with him in considering it as very *important*, and congratulate every friend to the interests of commercial navigation, and every lover of researches into antiquity, on the publication of the present work, which connects ancient with modern geography and nautical science.

To enter into a satisfactory analysis of this curious and interesting work

would carry us far beyond the limits we are obliged to prescribe to our literary review, we therefore prefer the intelligent and concise summary given by the author himself in the following extract from his preliminary disquisitions:

"The *Periplus* itself is divided into two distinct parts, one comprehending the coast of Africa from *Myos Hormus* to *Rhapta*; the other, commencing from the same point, includes the coast of Arabia, both within the Red Sea and on the Ocean; and then, passing over to *Guzerat*, runs down the coast of Malabar to *Ceylon*. It is the first part, containing the account of Africa, which I now present to the public; a work which, perhaps, I ought never to have undertaken, but which I hope to complete with the addition of the Oriental part (if blessed with a continuance of life and health), by devoting to this purpose the few intervals which can be spared from the more important duties in which I am engaged." The Doctor is the Head Master of Westminster School. "The whole will be comprehended in four Books; the first consisting of preliminary matter, and the other three allotted respectively to Africa, Arabia, and India, the three different countries which form the subject matter of the *Periplus* itself. In the execution of this design, I shall encroach but little on the ground already occupied by Doctor Robertson; but to Harris and his learned Editor Dr. Campbell, I have many obligations: I follow the same arrangement in my consideration of the Greek authors, borrowing sometimes from their materials, but never bound by their decisions: where I am indebted I shall not be sparing of my acknowledgments, and where I dissent, sufficient reasons will be assigned. I could have wished for the company of such able guides farther on my journey; but I soon diverge from their track, and must explore my way, like an Arab in the desert, by a few slight marks which have escaped the ravages of time and the desolation of war.

"To a nation now mistress of those Indian territories which were known to Alexander the Great only by report, and to the Greeks of Egypt only by the intervention of a commerce restricted to the coast, it may be deemed an object of high curiosity at least, if

not

not of utility, to trace back the origin and progress of discovery, and to examine the minute and accidental causes which have led to all our knowledge of the East; causes, which have by slow and imperceptible degrees weakened all the great Powers of Asia, which have dissolved the empires of Persia and Hindostan, and have reduced the Ottoman to a second rank; while Europe has arisen paramount in arts and arms, and Britain is the ruling Power in India, from *Ceylon* to the *Ganges*: a supremacy this, envied undoubtedly by our enemies, and reproached by the advocates for our enemies. *Anquetil du Peron* and *Bernoulli* exclaim at the injustice of our conquests; but who ever asserted that conquest was founded upon justice? The Portuguese, the Hollanders, and the French, were all intruders upon the natives to the extent of their ability, as well as the British. India, in no age since the irruption of the Tartars and Mahomedans, has known any power but the power of the sword; and great as the usurpation of the Europeans may have been, it was originally founded in necessity. It is not my wish to justify the excess; but there are nations with whom there can be no intercourse, without a pledge for the security of the merchant. The Portuguese, upon their first arrival at Calicut, could not trade but by force: it was in consequence of this necessity, that all the Europeans demanded or extorted the liberty of erecting forts for their factories; and this privilege once granted led the way to every encroachment which ensued. I notice this, because the same danger produced the same effects from the beginning. It will appear from the *Periplus*, that the Arabians in that age had fortified their factories on the coast of Africa; and the Portuguese historians mention the same precaution, used in the same country, by the Arabs in the age of Gama. From this slender origin, all the conquests of the Europeans in India have taken their rise, till they have grown into a consequence which it was impossible to foresee, and which it is now impossible to control. No nation can abandon its conquests without ruin; for it is not only positive subtraction from one scale, but preponderancy accumulated in the other. No power can be withdrawn from a single province, but that it would be

occupied by a rival upon the instant. Nothing remains but to moderate an evil which cannot be removed, and to regulate the government by the interests of the governed. This imports the conquerors as much as the conquered; for it is a maxim never to be forgotten, that the Portuguese lost by their avarice the empire they had acquired by their valour. But of this too much:—our present business is not with the result of discovery, but its origin."

O'erstepping the bounds of modesty which Dr. Vincent has prescribed to himself, we pronounce, without hesitation, that this work does not rest its chief merit upon gratifying laudable curiosity, but that its utility to commanding Officers in the Navy and the Army, to Statesmen, and to persons employed in the high departments of government in India, or in the management of its affairs at home, and in the libraries of Gentlemen of rank and fortune, it may rank with the first literary curiosities of the age.

And to silence the ill-natured critic who considered our author's researches as bestowed upon a barren subject, it may not be unworthy of public notice, that similar inquiries engage the attention at this time of learned men in other countries; for the Royal Society of Copenhagen have just proposed for a prize question—"Who were the people who discovered *America* previously to the *Norwegians*, and how far Southward the discoveries of that people extended?" The solution of this question, it is thought, will trace the discovery of that country to a source prior to the voyages of the celebrated Genoese Navigator Christopher Columbus.

The first part of our author's plan closes with Book II. after a regular examination of the discoveries of the ancients on the coast of Africa, &c. and connecting them with those of the moderns, by fixing on the voyage of Gama as a point of union. The materials for the Second Part, to contain the two remaining Books allotted to *Arabia* and India, are collected, and will be published as soon as they can be reduced to form; but whether that period will be short or distant, the author cannot presume to calculate. An Appendix to the present Volume, but designed for the whole work when completed, contains—An alphabetical

catalogue of the articles of commerce mentioned in the *Periplus*, with an account of their nature and properties, as far as is requisite for the elucidation of the Journal, in Greek, with the present English names annexed, which makes this catalogue at once curious, interesting, and entertaining.—An account of the *Audulrick* inscription found in *Abyssinia* by *Cosmas Indicopleustes*, a Monk of the sixth century.—An inquiry into the corrupt reading of the manuscript in regard to a certain Greek word.—The form of the habitable world as imagined by Pomponius Mela, Cosmas, and Al Edrisi: engraved representations of these forms make a part of the decorations of this part of the work: we have likewise a Chart of the

Red Sea, and another of the Coast of Africa.

The Portrait of Vasco de Gama fronts the title page, and exhibits a grotesque figure, contrasted with the costume of an Admiral of the present time. It is taken from the Portuguese manuscript of *Reffende* in the British Museum, and from *Faria y Sousa*, another Portuguese author, who thus describes the person and dress of Gama: "He was of a middle stature, somewhat gross, and of a ruddy complexion. He is painted with a black cap, cloak, and breeches, edged with velvet, *all slashed*, through which appears the crimson lining, the doublet of crimion sattin, and over it his armour inlaid with gold." M.

Andrew Stuart, or the Northern Wanderer. A Novel. By Mrs. Mary Ann Hanway. 4 Vols. 8vo. Lane.

THE second production from the pen of the much respected author of *Ellinor*, on which we bestowed that applause its moral tendency, and just delineation of "*The World as it is*," truly merited*; and we are glad to find our opinion of that performance corroborated almost unanimously by our brother Reviewers.

It is with pleasure, therefore, that we announce the present work as an improvement upon the former; and as approaching very near to that excellence in this species of writing, which distinguishes the works of Richardson and Fielding from those unnatural, flimsy, and intriguing fictions, that are daily issued from the press, and are calculated to promote false taste, to vitiate the judgment, and to seduce unthinking youth not only to waste their time, but likewise to form vain expectations, and to build upon them "castles in the air."

In the *Northern Wanderer* nothing of the marvellous will be found: all is simple and natural; not a single incident occurs, which might not have happened in the chequered vicissitudes of human life to any other man; and Andrew Stuart, in a French dress, would be taken for a legitimate offspring of the late celebrated Novelist *Marmontel*.

His introduction to our notice in the following account of his family

is exhibited as a specimen of the genuine ease and elegance of style, which runs through the whole of this lively and interesting narrative:—"Andrew was born of poor and honest parents, in a cottage formed (to borrow the language of Dr. Johnson) of an adaptation of loose stones, situated at the foot of *Ben Lomond*, which rises three hundred fathom high, rearing its lofty head above those clouds that roll majestically far beneath its summit, presenting to the eye of the traveller an interesting, picturesque, and sublime object, when viewed from *Loch Lomond*, over whose glassy surface are scattered, in regular confusion, those fairy islands which appear to arise from the lake by the power of enchantment; in whose undulating waves Andrew often dipped his oaten cake, slaking his thirst with the pure beverage, as he rested on its beautiful banks, and watched the gambols of the small flock it was his daily task to follow, while they cropped the soft grass that clothed the mountain. Andrew's person, at nine years of age, was what in a more Southern clime would have been called athletic. His limbs were strengthened by being exposed to the warring elements in all seasons, and his sinews braced by the bleak North East, as it blew through the chasms of his father's *wee bowjee*, by the *bourn-side*, while his bronzed cheek glowed with rude health, de-

rived from air, exercise, and temperance."

But an aspiring mind, a strong desire to mix in society, and a latent spark of ambition, derived from a knowledge of his origin, being of the proud clan of the Stuarts, nearly allied to the exiled Monarch of that race, he one day ascended the mountain, and, to his great surprise, discovered that there were both land and water beyond the confines of the *Loch*: this made him sigh to emigrate from his native home, and while meditating on the means of escape, overpowered by fatigue, he fell asleep, unconscious of the approaching night, and thus by an involuntary absence, he facilitated the execution of the plan he had formed; for dreading the anger of his parents, but more especially of his father, who, justly alarmed for his safety, had early in the morning sent his brother Alexander in search of the adventurous stripling; to him, when found, he imparted his agonizing fears, and his fixed resolve not to return home. Sandy having heard the denounced vengeance of their father, encouraged and assisted his brother's elopement, which have in effect our Wanderer's entertaining and instructive memoirs. The parting of the brothers affords an affecting scene; Sandy gives the young traveller his only shilling, which hereafter becomes the signal of a most fortunate discovery in the remote regions of India; and, after shedding a flood of tears, he desired him, "when he found the world he was going to seek, and became a great General, not to forget him and his poor relations in the *wee house* by the bourn-side." This being most faithfully promised by Andrew, with a heavy heart, he pursued his journey towards Glasgow.

Arrived at that opulent commercial city, he gazes with astonishment on every novel object, but is most delighted with the ships passing and re-passing on the river: to see the world in one of them was the ultimatum of his wishes, and here we find ourselves under a necessity to stop short in a pleasing career, which might unawares transport us beyond our prescribed boundaries; and therefore we shall only briefly relate, that he was soon gratified in his predilection for a seafaring life, by the genuine philanthropy of an honest British Tar, distinguished by the name of *Tom Reesem*,

who finding him sitting dejected upon the stock of an anchor, near a vessel that was unlading her cargo: this was the crisis of Andrew's destination, the calls of hunger had exhausted his strength; and the compassionate sailor, seeing that no time was to be lost, took him in his arms, carried him on board the ship, which was a London trader, introduced him to the Master, a stern but worthy character; who, being informed that the little Scot had taken a strange fancy to see the world, and be a great man, for which purpose he had travelled to Glasgow, makes the following pertinent remarks:

"No uncommon circumstance that, Tom, for a North Briton to emigrate with the idea of being a great man; and they generally make their way by hook or by crook. Luck and perseverance do much toward making a fortune; both these are united in a Scotchman." Tom likewise gave Andrew's countrymen a short but glorious eulogium: "I have fought beside them in many an engagement, but never beheld a Scotchman flinch in the hour of danger; bold as lions, they never turn their backs on an enemy. So that if he takes to salt water, I hope I shall live to see the little fellow become a gallant officer." In fine, whatever ship Tom sailed on board, he contrived that Andrew should accompany him; and thus the foundation of his good and bad fortune was laid by this honest-hearted British seaman, to whom, in the final denouement of this well-wrought moral tale, he becomes reciprocally useful.

The principal characters, introduced as intimately connected with the history of Andrew, are three ladies, *Mrs. Stormer*, *Isabella*, and *Elmira*; *Mr. Carter*, the son of a most worthy Clergyman, his constant friend, the Mentor of his youth; and Charles Nelbit, a young gentleman of a noble family, his mess-mate at sea, who becomes a Peer of the Realm and the husband of *Isabella*, first engaged to Andrew, but afterwards released from her plighted vows by mutual consent, on his avowal of an unconquerable affection for *Elmira*, a lady whom he had rescued from imminent danger in the East Indies. The other personages that appear in the course of the work are striking examples, drawn from the life, to shew, says our author, "that though vice may, to the casual observer, appear to triumph

triumph over virtue for a season, by the assumption of power derived from ill acquired wealth, its consequence is evanescent, and the hour of retributive justice will arrive. To avoid the punishment, let us therefore shun the crimes of the depraved heart, convinced that ultimately — *To be good is to be happy.*"

The contrast between the opposite characters of Isabella and Mrs. Stormer her sister, we recommend to the serious and close attention of such young females as may be thrown upon the world, without fortunes, at an age when they are most liable to be seduced from the paths of virtue and decorum by the temptations of splendour, affluence, and a constant succession of fashionable amusements. Of the many excellent moral lessons dispersed through the four volumes, the remonstrances of Isabella, on discovering that she had been reprimanded into a residence with Mrs. Stormer by a false account of her situation, which she discovers to be that of Lord Orpington's mistress, claims a place in our repository of useful knowledge, from the essential service it may render to those whom it is our wish to protect, and to caution against the seductions of titled libertines.

"I will not," says the virtuous Isabella to her unworthy sister, who wanted her to accept the offers of a liberal settlement, "be the mistress of the first Lord in the land. I am amazed you can advise me to lead a life that your own experience must daily convince you is at best but splendid wretchedness. Shut out from the society of the estimable and virtuous of your own sex; insulted by degrading offers from men whom the most correct conduct, in such a situation as your's, cannot convince that the woman who has descended from that sphere which she ought never to have quitted, to live what is fashionably termed a life of honour with one man, will not easily be prevailed on, through inclination or vanity, to share her favours with another. She is therefore exposed to receive the most dishonourable overtures from those who seek the notoriety of rivalling their dearest friend. The kept mistress is a mark for the finger of scorn to point at; condemned to witness the averted eye, the insulting sneer, of those she once called friends.

With the world she has no consequence; she deceives herself if, induced by vanity, she supposes that any can be derived from the trappings of vice, the pompous equipage, the most fashionable dress, or glittering diamonds, that can be acquired by a dereliction from virtue: they attract notice, but not respect. The men, who in the zenith of her power load her with fulsome flattery, crowd at night into her box at the opera, form her levee in the morning, and hang upon her chariot door as it stops in Bond-street or Pall-mall, to catch the vacant gaze of the lounging ephemera of the day; should they meet her the next hour, when in company with their wives, mothers, or sisters, their averted heads would plainly shew that they durst not make her a bow.

Now let us follow her from the gay crowd to her home, what are the domestic comforts that there await her? Idle, extravagant, insolent servants, who always feel, and not seldom express, that they are conferring an obligation by living with a personage to whom they are attached by no motive but interest; whom to impose on and impoverish, they think highly meritorious. Having herself no character, she is disabled from giving one to them."

In the very affecting story of Amantia, the cruel conduct of chaste females in the higher, and even in the middle classes of life, to a frail sister who has been seduced by the deceitful promises and cunning artifices of an unprincipled man to commit only one false step, in precluding them from receiving the just reward of sincere repentance and future laudable conduct, "a restoration to honourable society," is severely and justly censured; for in the metropolis especially, where luxury and dissipation lead on to every folly allied to vice, inasmuch that appearances render too many virtuous female characters doubtful, more commiseration and tenderness for the early misfortune of inexperienced youth might reasonably be expected.

Abandoned, as usual, by her seducer, the wretched Amantia, with an infant daughter, being reduced to extreme penury, petitions a Duchess to assist her, who rejects her suit with disdain; she applies for employment at a fashionable haberdasher's and millinery warehouse

warehouse in Bond street, and is told by one of those he-milliners who are drawn up in array behind a counter, to the shame of manhood, to unfurl ribbons, descant on gauzes, wind silk, and weigh pins, "that their list of employments was filled;" but he added, with a significant look, that "if she would give him her ticket of address, he would call in the evening at her lodgings, and see if he could not contrive to make a vacancy for so fair a *grisette*." From a state of despondency she is relieved by the benevolence of an honest domestic to the Duchesse, who had returned her memorial, which he had first taken an opportunity to read: through this good man's delicate mode of supplying her, from time to time, with small sums of money, she is enabled to support herself till she finally receives the reward due to her genuine goodness of heart and rectitude of conduct, demonstrated in her persevering endurance of all the hardships of po-

verty, rather than submit to those offers of opulence that were to sink her still lower in her own estimation—"by the generosity of a gentleman who makes her his wife, becomes a father to her child; and who, to obliterate the remembrance of her former wrongs and sufferings, retires with her for a few years to the Continent."

The character of *Engross*, a country lawyer's clerk, who, through a course of successful villainy, at last gets a seat in the House of Commons—the description of a Minister's behaviour at his levees—and the complete triumph of true Religion and sound policy over the new philosophy and new order of things—do honour to the talents and to the truly patriotic principles of Mrs. Hanway; to whom we recommend a perseverance in applying her knowledge of the great world, and her extensive reading, to the same good purposes in some future work as in the present. M.

The History of the Helvetic Confederacy, from its Establishment to its Dissolution.
By Joseph Planta, Esq. 2 Vols. 4to. Stockdale.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVII. Page 453.]

IT is impossible to follow our author through the labyrinth of the repeated alternation of elections into the senate by lot and ballot; it is a scene of confusion which Mr. Planta himself cannot clear up; it is no wonder therefore that Stanyan took no notice of it, and that Coxe, who described it, could not point out the true object of it. We shall therefore only refer those who are desirous to judge for themselves to the detailed account of this mysterious translation from page 260 to 262. With respect to the elections into the great or sovereign council, they deserve more particular attention, as the marks of a despotic aristocracy are still more apparent; and our author, who strains every nerve to justify the administration of the late Government of Berne, is obliged to furnish evidence against himself.

"Whenever the Great Council determined upon completing their num-

ber, the Senate and the Seizeniers were assembled for the purpose, and proceeded to the nomination. Here each of the Avoyers had the right to propose two candidates, and every other member one. The Chancellor, the Greffier or Secretary of State, the Grand Sautier or Lieutenant of the Police, and the Usher or Keeper of the Townhouse, claimed also the privilege of naming each a candidate; and it seldom happened that any of these nominees were rejected. The electors, it may well be imagined, in exerting this privilege, gave the preference to their sons, sons-in-law, brethren, or other near relations, which necessarily secured the seats in the council to a small number of families." *Stanyan** ridicules with some humour the amorous visits that were usually paid to the daughters of the newly-created Seizeniers, the infant they were raised to that station, previous to an election

* This author's account of Switzerland was published in 8vo. at London in 1714. He very justly accuses the Government of Berne, ascribing to it a tyrannical tendency; but though he had long resided in the country, his work is condemned by Mr. Planta, with others on the same side of the question; they are said to join in the cry of the peevish and disaffected.

into the great council; and not without reason, since by our author's account, a seat in the Council was deemed equivalent to a marriage portion of fifteen hundred pounds sterling—a large Swiss fortune. We have only to notice another assertion, which ought to have been supported by incontrovertible evidence:—"Although," says Mr. Planta, "in general, the counsellors were chosen out of not more than about seventy families, yet there seldom was an election in which some Burghers of new families were not admitted to that dignity, and some of late were usually preferred out of families of the *Pays de Vaud*."

So very different from this statement is every impartial account of these elections, that respectable inhabitants of the *Pays de Vaud*, now in England, are ready to declare that no instance can be produced, from the records of Berne within the Eighteenth Century, of any individual native of that district being elected into either of the Councils. Without pursuing this criticism any further, we shall leave the reader to decide on the fairness of the following inference:

In the first place, it is apparent that the Members of the Little Council and the Seizeniers were absurdly, as well as partially, elected.

Secondly, that they had a predominant influence in the election of the Members of the Great or Sovereign Council.

Thirdly, that the Members of both were chosen from a certain limited number of Bernese noble, ridiculously titled patrician, families. That to pretend that these families had an exclusive privilege, because their ancestors, three or four centuries prior to their own existence, had conquered the German Emperors, and the despotic Princes who held their domains as great fiefs under those Emperors, is to maintain that the feudal system, long since justly abolished, should give a right in our days, and in a Republic boasting of freedom and independence, to keep other respectable families, whose sons have been liberally educated and properly qualified, from the possession of the honours and emoluments of the first offices of the State. An attentive investigation of the whole process of the elections, as given in this Volume, will clearly demonstrate that the whole was a political juggle,

of which no better simile can be given, than to suppose that our House of Lords could carry all the elections for the House of Commons in favour of their sons, sons-in-law, brethren, and other near relations; and that it so happened that the Lords electors all possessed hereditary honours, and estates in some particular counties, which their ancestors had liberated from the yoke of the Romans, the Danes, and the Saxons; and that for these potent reasons, the worthy qualified natives of the other counties were to be totally excluded.

This is exactly the state of the question between the Berne Government and the natives of several capital towns within the very Canton of Berne, such as Lausanne, Vevey, Nyon, Copet, &c.; and was the real unredressed grievance which excited the Cousins La Harpe to revolt from that Government, and to have recourse to a violent remedy, which we readily acknowledge proved worse than the disease. But will it be contended that these gentlemen and their associates had a fore-knowledge of the excesses and atrocities of which their French allies were afterwards guilty? As well might we pretend that our ancestors foresaw the massacres and depredations on the ancient Britons, committed by the Saxons when invited into this country as friends and deliverers from its enemies.

A curious passage occurs at page 271, as follows: "So far from the Rulers attempting to disguise or palliate the defects which adhered to their government, we meet with an instance, so rare in history, of the people being called upon to point out whatever might appear to them capable of amendment. This instance occurred, when, in one of his splendid campaigns, Lewis the Fourteenth, having taken possession of Straßburg, threatened all the neighbouring countries with the impression of his arms; and when the Council of Berne, dreading the approaching storm, and aware that their best security against foreign attack was the love and confidence of the people, demand such animadversions, and actually received and examined all that were transmitted to them. The grievances, as might be expected," (how sarcastical!) "were numerous, and among these it may be imagined, that the tendency towards Oligarchy, by the progressive decrease of the Senatorial

torial families, was not considered as one of the most trivial." He then acknowledges, "that many zealous but discreet patriots admitted this to be an essential blemish; he might have said, with great truth, a corrupt abuse; and of this number were the celebrated Haller; and men of much sagacity foretold that this deformity would in time destroy the equilibrium and mutual controul, on which, in their opinion, depended the permanency of the Republic."

And so it proved; for the late Government, when it was too late, offered to establish a government more consonant to the primitive constitution of the Helvetic Confederacy, without the interference of the French Republic. But surely, neither this recent event, nor that which happened in the reign of Lewis XIV. can with any shadow of impartiality be produced as instances of voluntary liberal offers on the part of the Aristocracy of Berne; for nothing can be more evident, than that they were compulsory measures, founded on our modern Statesmen's maxims, of being governed by existing circumstances. Before we take leave of this subject, so essential to the illustration of the history of our own time, it may not be improper briefly to mention some of the acts of despotism of the lately dissolved Government of Berne, which can be attested on oath by living witnesses.

The banishment, with only twenty-four hours notice, for ever, from the Canton, and the rest of Switzerland occasionally, of both natives, citizens, burghers, and merchants; and of strangers of different countries; without any reason, or accusation publicly assigned. The extreme severity with which the slightest opposition to the administration of the *Messieurs, nos Seigneurs de Berne*, as they were stiled, was punished; and, though we consider the final steps taken by the brothers La Harpe as overt acts of treason against their country, yet the arbitrary proceedings of the Government of Berne against them and a number of young citizens, who at an annual fes-

tival, on occasion of a general review of the militia of the *Pays de Vaud*, and not on the second anniversary of the Bastille at Paris, as Mr. Planta asserts, sung some Republican French songs, and drank toasts expressive of their wish to see their own grievances redressed by the Government of Berne; for which offence, in the hour of intoxication, *nos Seigneurs de Berne* sent a special commission into the *Pays de Vaud*, attended by an armed force of 3000 men, to bring the delinquents to Berne, where the Commissioners opened their tribunal, cited a great number of the inhabitants of Lausanne and Rolle, who were present at the festival, to give evidence against the delinquents, some of whom were confined in the Castle of Chillon, the state prison, and others were condemned not to stir over the threshold of their own houses for the space of three years; a severe punishment to a tradesman! and so it proved to young Durand, a bookeller of Lausanne, the son of Professor Durand, one of the most respectable characters in Switzerland. This young man was still a prisoner in his own house in the month of July 1794, notwithstanding the many petitions presented by the principal citizens of Lausanne for his release. Mr. Planta, in his narrative of this transaction, page 381, must have depended upon partial information. Casar Frederick La Harpe and his brother Amadius fled from the storm, expecting no mercy, and a price was set upon their heads. The former became, after the Revolution, one of the Helvetic Directory. The latter entered into the French service*.

For an account of "a singular and ludicrous establishment at Berne, of which no instance is to be met with in any other government, viz. a mimic legislature, consisting of the youths of the patrician families under age," the absurdity of which Mr. Planta palliates with his usual dexterity, see page 266. With respect to the military establishments of Switzerland, we were not a little surprised to meet with the following misrepresentation: Its force consisted of a militia imperfectly trained,

* For the character of Amadius La Harpe, Seigneur of Yens, see Anecdotes of the principal Persons concerned in the French Revolution; the author of which work, a professed enemy to that Revolution, who spares none of the regicides, describes La Harpe, who had no concern in the first Revolution, as one of the most amiable of men; of a mild, peaceable disposition; a good father, husband, master, and citizen; and so he was esteemed by his unprejudiced countrymen.

and in which native valour alone could in some measure compensate for the want of that mechanical expertness to which modern tactics have been of late reduced." We know not to what remote period this remark is applicable; but certain it is, that of late years better disciplined troops, or more completely expert in martial exercises, could not be produced in any other country of Europe. They were regularly exercised every Sunday afternoon for several years past, reviewed every three months, and regularly taught the Prussian manœuvres. It is true, "that every man between the ages of sixteen and sixty was enrolled, and liable to be called out to service, and that each of them was to supply himself with an uniform, arms, and accoutrements;" but "that no one was licensed to marry, unless he produced his complete military equipment," is a mere fable. It is further said, that out of these a body of *forty thousand* men was selected, and formed into twenty one regiments of infantry.—We are at a loss to account for the difference between this statement and that of Durand, extracted from his tables, as quoted in a former part of this review.

Having given a general view of the Government of Berne, our author passes rapidly over those of Lucern, Friburg, and Soleure, as they were formed after the same model. In treating of the other Cantons, he distinguishes only three so purely democratical, that the sovereign authority in all of them resided in the people at large. Of the allies, the Grisons (Mr. Planta's native country) and the districts of the Valais appear to have been strictly democratical and independent; but their constitutions are severely censured by him, and supported by the authority of his friend Coxé, whose travels in Switzerland are deservedly held in high estimation, though, in many particulars of the first importance, extremely superficial, like most travellers. A judicious observer, who has been any considerable time resident in that delightful region, will be enabled to correct a few errors, and to supply many omissions.

The disturbances in the fluctuating Government of Geneva, which, though styled a Republic, could not properly be classed under any one of three re-

gular governments that have generally prevailed in the world, owing to its connection by alliance with the Canton of Berne, are detailed in an ample manner in Chapter IX. commencing with the Eighteenth Century; but it is to be regretted that they are not brought down to a later period than the year 1789. For the horrible Revolution of the 19th of July 1794, when the ancient Government was finally subverted, and one of the Syndics was assassinated, was more closely connected with the state of Switzerland at that time, and the subsequent incorporation of Geneva with the French Republic.

The political reflection, however, with which our author closes this Chapter, merits to be deeply impressed on the mind of every discontented subject of long established regular Governments, whether Monarchical, Aristocratical, or Republican:—"This instructive inference, however, may be safely drawn, from a collective view of the dissensions and insurrections at Geneva: that, however detrimental an undue exertion of authority in Monarchs and Senates may often prove to certain individuals in a state; the evil consequence of an abuse of power in a people vainly striving to assume and hold the reins of government, is far more dangerous in its nature and extensive in its mischief, as it never fails to involve the whole community in the general anarchy and ruin it always tends to promote."

The *tenth* and concluding Chapter relates the dissolution of the Confederacy by the subversion of the Aristocratical Government of Berne; the transactions which preceded, and the events which took place during and after this catastrophe, are compiled chiefly from English materials, which must have passed under the notice of most of our readers, not only in our numerous public prints, but in the annals of the present ruinous war, faithfully and amply recorded in the European Magazine, from the commencement of the French Revolution and of the disturbances in Switzerland, viz. from the year 1789 to the present time, we shall therefore only recommend entering into its particular contents, which would involve us in a wide field of political contest, as in many points we differ in opinion from
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our author, who in this part of his work must be considered rather as a political writer, accommodating his political state of Swisserland, and the character and conduct of the gentry and principal citizens of the *Pays de Vaud*, to his own opinions, which lean all to one side, forgetting the golden rule of justice. On the whole, we consider this History of the Helvetic Confederacy as a matterly compilation, accurate, impartial, and satisfactory, from the commencement of Vol. I. to the end of Chapter VII. of the *second* Volume, which terminates with the pacification of Arau. The treaty, which our author says is given at length in *Lamberty's* Memoirs, we shall

hope to see inserted in the next edition of this work, which we recommend to be in octavo; we likewise wish for the articles of the Perpetual League, "as the Swiss fondly called it," entered into when William Tell first liberated his country from the German yoke. These and other authentic documents, to be found in the public libraries of *Lausanne* and *Geneva*, would expose that criminal deviation from the original Constitution by the late arbitrary Government of Berne, which, sooner or later, would have brought on its dissolution, without any interference on the part of the French Republic.

M.

The Stepmother, a Tragedy. By the Earl of Carlisle; K. G. &c. 8vo. Evans. 1800.

On the publication of Lord Carlisle's Poems, twenty years ago, it was the opinion of Dr. Johnson, that when a man of rank appeared in the character of a candidate for literary fame, he deserved to have his merit handsomely allowed. We entertain the same sentiment, and have therefore perused the production before us with a desire to discover the merits rather than the defects of it. The plan is unborrowed, and the characters, though with little of novelty, are strongly marked; and the events follow one another in succession, without confusion. There is no intricacy of plot, and the introduction of the supernatural beings is unnecessary. They may in truth, as his Lordship observes, be expunged without occasioning any material chasm or even interruption in the general composition. The language is various, adapted to the characters; in some elegant and poetical; in others, familiar and prosaic. The scene is laid in Poland; and, from the Prologue and Epilogue, the piece was probably intended for representation on the stage, where it would have appeared with at least as much credit as many late performances.

Pleasures of Solitude, a Poem. By P. Courtier. 12mo. Cawthorn. 1800. 2s. 6d.

This poem is written in the stanza of Spenser, and is comprized in three

books. The Pleasures of Solitude have always been favourite themes of the poets, from the earliest dawnings of the Muse to the present time, and they will ever be cherished where delicacy of mind or luxuriance of imagination are found to inhabit. The author, after opening the general design of the poem, exhibits some effects of Solitude with Lord Bacon's observation on the subject. Then shews whom Solitude delights, and expostulates with those who are inimical to it. Distinguishing between Solitude, as it applies to the virtuous, and as it is apprehended by the dissipated, he concludes the first book. The argument of the second book is as follows: Solitude promotes gratitude and friendship—The concentration and fixedness of the affections arising in Solitude necessary to their strength—Utility of partial feelings—Strictures on philosophical universalities—Nature invariable; the happiness resulting from this order—Solitude soothes the mind, often supplies the want of social resources; it aids the moral feelings and calms the passions—Different effects of similar objects, as varied by circumstances—Exemplifications of this truth—and the book concludes by asserting, that we are indebted to Solitude even for the gratifications which we experience from public pleasures. The concluding book begins with shewing the nature of it—Retrospective thoughts—Youth the happier state—Solitude as it affects childhood; as it tends to allay the troubles of maturer life—Affliction—Fame

Fame—Solitude by no means local—Improvement—Solitude highly conducive to piety. Thus concludes the poem, which, from the above account of its contents, the reader will perceive that he who peruses it in a proper frame of mind, “far from the busy hum of men,” will derive from it both pleasure and improvement.

The Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies in this Metropolis: including the Origin of modern Deism and Atheism; the Genius and Conduct of those Associations; their Lecture Rooms, Field Meetings, and Deputations; from the Publication of Paine's Age of Reason till the present Period. By William Hamilton Reid. 8vo. Hatchard. 3s.

On the subject of this performance the present author must be admitted as a good authority; having, as he states, been involved in the dangerous delusion he now explodes. He appears to have had sufficient opportunities of observing the rise, progress, and we hope extinction of English Jacobinism. To those who have obstinately disbelieved the reality of a regular plan of overthrowing the constitution and religion of the nation, Mr. Reid's performance will afford many strong facts, and to minds open to conviction many irresistible arguments, to ascertain the existence of that diabolical association.

The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1799. Being an impartial Selection of the most excellent Essays and Jeu d'Esprits, principally Prose, that appear in the Newspapers and other Publications. Vol. III. 12mo. Ridgway. 1800.

The Spirit of the Times is sooner to be learnt from the Public Journals than from any other source; and every attempt, where impartiality is observed, to secure from being lost the fugitive productions of the day, deserves encouragement. The Selection now before us contains many pieces of approved merit. From a passage in the Editor's Advertisement it should seem as though political bias had influenced the two former volumes, which we have not seen. We shall, therefore, only observe, that it is by rigid impartiality alone that works of this kind

derive their value, or are intitled to encouragement.

Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne, and Shipwreck on the Coast of Scotland, of J. F. Job Aimé; written by Himself. With Observations on the present State of that Colony and of the Negroes, and an Account of the Situation of the deported Persons at the Time of his Escape. 8vo. Wright. 1800. 5s.

This Narrative bears every mark of authenticity, and exhibits to the view of the reader such cool deliberate instances of murder, slowly performed but effectually executed, as we trust will never be chargeable on Englishmen, even of the most abandoned character. It is remarkable, that although the perpetrators of these atrocious acts have been driven from power, no inquiry has been made for the lives lost by their transportation to a pestilential climate of their opponents, nor has any punishment been inflicted for these wanton acts of barbarity; but the blessings of legal protection, as well as the terror of legal punishment, are still unknown in the French dominions.

Substance of the Speeches of Lord Mulgrave in the House of Lords, in Reply to the Speeches of Lord Auckland and the Bishop of Rochester on the Divorce Bill. 8vo. Wright. 1800.

After the late debates in the Houses of Lords and Commons on the Divorce Bill, who will assert that the Age of Chivalry is past? The defences of the frail sisterhood were there conducted with so much spirit, and, as in the work before us, with so much ability, that we are not surprised that many should have found it difficult to settle their opinions on the subject. In the principle of the Bill both sides appear to have agreed. But in the provisions of it a greater difference of opinion could hardly be found or foreseen. As the matter, at least for the present, is decided, we shall only observe, that the attention of the opponents of the Bill to that part of the sex who are least entitled to respect, was different from that of the old law of the country; and that the gallantry shewn on this occasion does not augur well to the morals of the rising generation.

TRIAL AT BAR, IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH,
Of JAMES HADFIELD, for High Treason, June 26.

THIS day JAMES HADFIELD was tried on an indictment for High Treason. Proclamation having been made at nine o'clock, the Pannel of the Jury was called over. Of the Pannel no less than twenty-six were challenged, three by the Counsel for the Crown, and the remainder by the prisoner's Counsel. The following Gentlemen were at length sworn on the Jury :

Luke Flood, Esq. Foreman.	Matthew Oliver, Esq.
Thomas Baldock, Esq.	Thomas Wundle, Esq.
Peter Adams, Esq.	Charles Rich, Esq.
John Gant, Esq.	John Warren, Esq.
Wm Marriott, Esq.	W. Blackmore, Esq.
Thomas Bingham, Esq.	William Watfou, Esq.

The Clerk of the Crown read the indictment. The prisoner had pleaded *Not Guilty*, and put himself upon his country.

Mr. Abbott opened the pleadings on the part of the prosecution.

The Attorney General then proceeded to enter on the case. This was a charge of High Treason against the prisoner, in compelling and imagining the death of the King. The crime was of the most high and heinous nature, as involving the safety and happiness of the community, and tending to destroy every thing that was most sacred in the institutions of civil society. The overt acts charged in the several counts of the indictment all went to the same purpose, namely, that of killing the King. Upon this subject, of which the Jury had probably heard much in private conversation, it was their duty to discharge every thing that they had so heard from their minds, and attend only to the evidence which they should that day hear upon oath. On the 15th of May last, the prisoner had repaired to Drury Lane Theatre, had there drawn a concealed weapon, and when the opportunity presented itself, had discharged a pistol at the person of his Most Sacred Majesty. The slugs, with which the pistol was loaded, had been found in different places, but all very near to the Royal Box. Though Providence had warded off the blow, there could be no doubt in the mind of any man but that this was an overt act sufficient to constitute the crime of High Treason. To fire a pistol maliciously at any person, as the law now stood, was a capital offence. The evidence would prove beyond a possibility of doubt the

facts, and he would produce witnesses to shew the conduct of the prisoner both before and after he fired the pistol. He would trace him from the time of his getting the pistol, and procuring the powder. He would trace him from two o'clock that day, when they would find that he procured two pistols, but left one behind him for a reason which they would hear from the witnesses. He would trace him from thence to the time of his going to the Theatre : he would shew the conversations which he held respecting his intention of going to the Theatre : he would shew that he concealed the arms, so that those near him did not suspect he had any, until the moment he used them. At that moment he was thrown over the orchestra, and he should also produce evidence to shew his conduct at that period. From circumstances that had passed, he was led to suppose that the answer to the case would be, that he was in the unfortunate situation of being afflicted with insanity. It would, therefore, become his duty to state to the Jury what he considered to be the law of the case. He apprehended, that, by the law of this country, if a person was completely deranged in mind, so as not to know what were the consequences of his actions, and incapable of discriminating between good and evil, that such a person could not commit any crime, because the will was wanting, a certain portion of which was necessary to the essence of every crime ; but grievous indeed would be the situation of every man in this country, if those who had laboured under occasional fits of insanity were to be excused any crime that they might commit. In the case of idiocy, of complete privation of reason, the person stood excused, because he was not blessed with the faculty of judging between right and wrong ; but when they were weighing the result of an act in the Court of Criminal Jurisprudence, the Jury would examine what degree of intelligence the person committing the act possessed at the time of doing it. Thus persons of weak understandings have committed crimes, and have been punished for them, because they had sufficient knowledge to know the nature of the act, although their

their understandings were below the ordinary standard. Thus in the case of a child, they did judge not from his years, but from his capacity. If he shewed that he had a knowledge sufficient to judge of the nature and consequences of the act, though not a complete view of it, yet that had been constantly held ground sufficient to find those guilty who were of very tender age. He took the law to be the same with respect to insanity. He took it that it had been so laid down by persons for whom they who stood there had been used to pay the greatest veneration.—Lord Chief Justice Coke, in his Pleas of the Crown, says “that a *non compos mentis* could not commit treason, but that it must be an absolute madness.”—And Lord Chief Justice Hale, in commenting upon this passage, says, “that the true way of judging was as in the case of an infant; and according to this doctrine was the decision in two memorable cases in the State Trials.”—The first to which he alluded was the case of Edw. Arnold, who was indicted for shooting at Lord Onslow. There was not a doubt but that that man was deranged; and what was the opinion of the Court in that case? That the prisoner had a steady, regular design, and took all proper means to accomplish his object, and had therefore discretion enough to make him an object of punishment. The Court, in summing up, stated that the fact was proved beyond doubt, but whether it was malicious, must be deduced from the nature of the insanity. If the prisoner was under the visitation of God, and knew not what he did, he could not be guilty; but, on the other hand, it was not every particular insanity would serve for excuse, but it must be one which deprived a man of reason, and left him in a state of not knowing more than a brute or an infant the nature of the action he had committed. Such was the reasoning of Mr. Justice Tracy on that case. This law had never been contradicted, but adopted in succeeding cases. The other case, which probably the Jury anticipated, was the case of Lord Ferrers. He was visited with occasional insanity: of that fact there could be no doubt. He murdered a person deliberately in his own house, of the name of Johnson. The facts were clearly proved, and it was alledged in defence, that the consequence of murder did not follow,

because he laboured under a state of mind which rendered him incapable of knowing what he did, and therefore not capable of judging the consequence of his actions. All the authorities relative to that point were produced by the then Solicitor General, and as every assistance was then had, what passed on that trial must be considered as the law on the subject. The Judges sat as assistants to the House, heard such stated to be the law, and adopted it. The Lords, with one voice, found Lord Ferrers guilty, judging from the capacity he had at the moment he committed the act, and not from any former period. In this case, whatever the state of the prisoner's mind might be at former periods of time, yet at that precise moment he possessed understanding enough to know the nature and consequences of the action he was about to commit, and a competent degree of recollection to warrant the inference of guilty, according to the law as laid down by Lord Hale. It was true that he had been discharged from the army, and for cause of insanity; but that degree of sound mind, which was necessary for the discharge of a constant and regular duty, was very different from that degree only necessary to distinguish the boundaries of good and evil. There are different degrees of insanity, which operate according to the nature of the act performed. If a contract was to be concluded, it was necessary that the party should be able to weigh all the consequences resulting from it. If a disposition by testament was the question, it was necessary that the party should have sufficient sanity of mind to understand the nature of the act; but it had been repeatedly held, that a person with a degree of furious insanity, yet shortly recovering sufficient understanding to know what he was doing, might legally make a testamentary disposition. He conceived that it would be necessary to make out a case of much greater insanity to warrant a Jury to pronounce not guilty upon a criminal act; because the traces of right and wrong were much harder to be erased from the mind, and remained as long as the mind retained any distinctions at all. When they heard the evidence, they would find the prisoner acting as other men did on such occasions—procuring pistols, leaving one for a reason which he assigned, purchasing gunpowder,

powder, stating his intention of going to the play, choosing a place best suited for his purpose, and waiting patiently for the proper moment until he discharged the pistol at the Royal Person. There was thought, mind, and contrivance in what he did. After he was hurried over the orchestra, they would find that by his confessions he knew what he had done, and what were the consequences, that his life was the forfeit for the deed. There could be no doubt but that the evidence would convince them that he had acted from a judgment which enabled him to form the plan, and to know the nature and consequences of the act he was about to commit, and had committed. Whatever the state of his mind was at other times, the law said he was responsible for those acts which he had understanding sufficient to know the nature of. This was the evidence, and such was the law as he understood it. All must rejoice that the deed was not effected; but, however providentially the life of his Majesty was preserved, it was important, for the purpose of general safety and the security of justice, that it should be known, that persons who had laboured under occasional insanity were not excused from the consequences of such crimes as they might commit, having sufficient understanding to judge of their evil tendency: so thought the Jury, and so thought the Court, in the case which he had alluded to, and so thought the highest Court in the kingdom, when they condemned Lord Ferrers to die. He trusted that he had not overstated the facts: he hoped he had not mistaken the law. The Jury would correct him if he had done the first; and, with all submission, he submitted the latter to the Court.

The witnesses were then called on the part of the prosecution:—

Joseph Calkin deposed, that he is a Musician belonging to the band of Drury-lane Theatre; that he was in the orchestra of the Theatre on the 15th of May, at the lower end of the orchestra, opposite to the side where his Majesty sits. At the moment his Majesty came in, the audience, as is usual, rose, and the witness saw Hadfield above all the rest, with a pistol in his hand, pointed at his Majesty's box, and apparently at his Majesty's person. It was instantly fired, and then dropped down. The witness immediately got upon his own desk in the orchestra, and assisted in dragging him over the rails. He was then carried into the room called the music-room, under the stage. Mr. Sheridan and the Duke of York immediately came in, and as soon as the prisoner saw the Duke of York, he said,

"God bless your Royal Highness, I like you very well, you are a good fellow. This is not the worst that is brewing."

Mr. John Holroyd gave evidence, that he was in the pit of Drury-lane Theatre on the 15th of May; that he sat next the prisoner. The witness asked him to make room for him, as he had lost his friends in the crowd. The prisoner, he thinks, replied "Willingly." This was about three quarters of an hour before his Majesty came. During that time he heard nothing particular from the prisoner: but he remarked that he was a pitiable object from the wounds he had received. He did not observe the countenance of the prisoner when his Majesty entered: but he saw a pistol presented across his face, and the contents were immediately discharged from it; the direction of the pistol was towards the King's person, or the King's box. He had said so before the bullets were found. The prisoner was so situated as to have a full view of and aim at the King's person.

Mr. Jeremiah Parkinson, a Musician, swore that he was in the orchestra of Drury-lane Theatre on the 15th of May, in the middle of the orchestra, facing the King, with the audience on his left hand. It was customary when his Majesty entered for the audience to rise. The prisoner was considerably higher than the rest of the audience, and was standing two seats from the orchestra in the pit. At the moment his Majesty came to the front of his box, he saw the prisoner with his arm extended, and a pistol in his hand, appearing to take deliberate aim at his Majesty's box. He saw him look up the barrel of the pistol. As soon as he had fired it, some Gentleman near him pulled him from the bench, and with the assistance of other Gentlemen he was thrown over the orchestra, and taken into the music-room under the stage. Townsend, the police officer, then came in, and the prisoner was delivered over to him. When the Duke of York entered the music-room, he heard the prisoner say to his Royal Highness, "This is not all," or "this is not the worst." But there was such confusion that he could not hear the words that were spoken very distinctly. Being asked if the situation was a good one for firing at his Majesty, he replied, that the prisoner could not, in his opinion, have chosen a better.

Mr. Wright swore, that he was at Drury-lane Theatre on the evening of the 15th of May; he was in the first row next the orchestra; as soon as his Majesty entered, he heard the report of a pistol, and turning round, saw the prisoner standing upon a bench, seemingly agitated and confused. He immediately caught him by the collar; there was a cry of "Secure the villain," to which he replied, "I believe I have secured him safe enough." He then turned round, and looked to the place where the prisoner had stood. A young Lady, who sat behind that place, immediately pointed to the ground, where he saw and picked up the pistol. The witness produced the pistol in court.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ormeston deposed, that she was at Drury-lane Theatre on the 15th of May. She sat in the pit, on the third row from the orchestra. She was there about half an hour before his Majesty came. She could not, on account of her being so hurried, say whether it was at the first or second bow to the audience from his Majesty, that the prisoner fired, but immediately after he had fired, he threw down the pistol.

Moses Dyte and J. F. Wood proved the fact of the pistol having been fired at the Royal Box.

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The Duke of York was the next witness called. [When his Royal Highness appeared on the Judges' Bench, the prisoner, who had previously shewn not the smallest emotion, but surveyed with a sort of vacant stare the objects around him, started up and said, "Ah! God bless his Highness; he is a good soul."—The Duke said that he was at the Theatre on the 15th of May. He had not distinguished the prisoner before the pistol was fired. On his entrance into the music-room, the prisoner said, "God bless you! I know you; you are the Duke of York, under whom I served upon the Continent." He recollected the man as having been one of his Orderlies, or Dragoons forming his personal guard, and particularly at the battle of Famars. The prisoner, when spoken to, appeared to be calm and collected. He said, he knew that his life was forfeited; that he was tired of life, and that he only regretted the fate of the woman who in a few days would no longer be his wife. He also said, "that the worst was yet to come." His Royal Highness said, that he had given directions to search for what had proceeded from the pistol, and that he was present when the slug was found, which had struck the pistol about fourteen inches above the head of his Majesty. The slug, when handed to him, melted very strongly of gunpowder.—On his cross-examination by Mr. Erskine, his Royal Highness admitted that the Orderlies were chosen from amongst the most tried and trusty men in the service. The prisoner said, that he must certainly suffer for the attempt which he had made on the King's life.

Joseph Richardson, Esq. said, that he was present at the examination of the prisoner, in the music-room. When the Duke of York entered, the prisoner said with enthusiasm, "God bless him! he is the soldier's friend and love." He denied any intention to take away the life of the Sovereign. There did not appear in the conduct of the man any one indication of lunacy. When preparations were made to examine him, he said that there was no need of so much trouble—if they would but use him well, he should tell the whole truth; "I was tired of life," said he, "and my plan was to get rid of it by other means. I did not mean any thing against the life of the King: I knew the attempt alone would answer my purpose."

—Weale, a carpenter, and —Breten, proved the finding of the two slugs, one in Lady Milner's box, under that of his Majesty, and the other in the orchestra. Mr. Johnson, the property man, gave a similar testimony. Mr. Ford, from the Duke of Portland's office, produced the slugs, which were identified by the three preceding witnesses.

W. Harman said, that he had known the prisoner for seven years. On the 15th of May he called upon the witness at his employer, Mr. Dick's, in Greenhill's Rents, near Smithfield. He shewed a pair of pistols, which he said he had bought for his young master. He said, he had paid 8s. for them, but that after cleaning them he should make a profit of 4s. He left one of the pistols at the workshop, lest, as he said, it should frighten his wife. The prisoner appeared to him to be perfectly cool and collected.

Mr. Dick, by whom the last witness was employed, corroborated his evidence respecting the pistols. He said that the prisoner was perfectly calm, though he remarked in lower spirits than usual.

W. Harrison shaved the prisoner on the 15th of May. He saw nothing particular in his conduct or demeanour.

Geo. Webb proved, that the prisoner was the

man who, on the 15th of May, called at his master's shop, in St. John-street, to buy an ounce of superfine gunpowder. He knew him by his eye being drawn, and by the scar on his face.

T. Punter and J. Bagenall, who were shop-mates of the prisoner, proved that they had seen him on the 15th of May, between three and four o'clock, in Aylebury-street. He said to take one glass of brandy and water, and then went away, as he said, upon particular business. He appeared to them to be perfectly collected.

Here the Attorney General closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Erskine then rose. The importance of the cause, he observed, in which, by special order of the Court, he stood as Counsel for the prisoner, must stand as an eternal monument of the civil jurisprudence of this nation. It placed the country and its inhabitants at once upon the highest pinnacle of justice. The King, in the midst of his deserved popularity, and amidst the chorus resounding to his praise, had been shot at in a public Theatre: the supposed assassin, however, was untouched in the way of injury; the King remained tranquil and serene; and the offender was placed, as he should be, in safe custody. He must agree with the Attorney-General, that to fire a pistol maliciously at any person was a capital offence; but he could not but remark on this difference, that if the offence had been committed against a mean person, the prisoner must have been tried without knowing who were to be his Jury, and what was the evidence to be adduced against him. But the offence having been committed against the King's own person, the prisoner was covered by the strong armour of the law. The Acts which were passed in the violent struggles of strong parties, now came fortunately in aid of a simple and insulated individual. The crime with which he was charged was nothing less than that of *parricide* against the State. It was happy, therefore, that a quarantine was given, in order to prevent the effects of a partial or hasty judgment. As Counsel for the prisoner, he was bound to take his instructions, if instructions he could give. He unfortunately, from the state of his mind, could give no instruction whatever. As Counsel, however, he (Mr. Erskine) was bound to deal in justice and benevolence, and to act with equal good faith to the prisoner and to his country. He should in this instance employ no quibble of law, but state the law fairly as it was, and as it had been very fairly stated by

his Majesty's Attorney-General. The principle of the law was precisely laid down, but its application was a task of some difficulty. He was ready to admit that though the prisoner was tired of his own life, he derived thence no right to compass the death of the King. But he must endeavour to vindicate his client, in the only way in which he could be vindicated, by shewing that he laboured under an absolute privation of reason. It was matter of extreme difficulty, "so fearfully and wonderfully are we made," to trace the wanderings of the human mind, which had so often confounded the wisdom of the Judges in that and every other Court. He was willing to admit that the size of the understanding should not be taken into account, and that its weakness should not be considered, if the party was proved to be *compos mentis*. Lord Coke, and after him Lord Hale, had adopted this phrase, as describing most significantly the state of mind in the party. They acknowledged, that it was most difficult to draw a line between a perfect and a partial insanity, and that such cases should be well weighed, lest there should be an injustice on the one side, or too much of indulgence on the other. In a case which had been tried before the Noble Lord who now presided in that Court, *Greenwood versus Greenwood*, it had been determined, that the deceased testator, having been disordered in his mind, from an idea that poison had been administered to him by his brother, this morbidity of the mind, though partial, was sufficient to vitiate the whole of his testamentary dispositions. If this was the case in civil, it should be equally so in criminal law. He would not say that an idle and frantic humour was to be an excuse for committing every offence, or even that an anterior madness should be cited to justify a subsequent deed. He wished only that the mind of the man, at the very period of committing the act, should be taken into consideration. The Attorney-General had talked of a total privation of memory as the only excuse under such circumstances. If it was meant by this, that a husband should forget that he had a wife, a parent that he had children, &c. this definition was certainly too broad and general. A man whose imagination was partially morbid, might mistake another man for a potter's vessel; he

might also recollect that it was wrong to injure the property of another, yet if, with this half memory, he was to fire at, and kill another, no Jury would convict him of homicide. Lunatics, instead of experiencing this total privation of memory, were sometimes strong in their recollections, and subtle in their reasonings, though from false principles. The case of Earl Ferrers had been quoted; but that certainly was not a case of insanity. His conduct was that of a man actuated by prominent and base resentment—by a malignant and vindictive spirit. It was not the case of a man labouring, as the prisoner before the Court now did, under a visitation of Heaven, when reason was dislodged from her citadel. The argument and the analogy in this case were built on false suppositions. He admitted that the prisoner had acted with seeming coolness; that he had methodically proceeded to buy the pistols, powder, &c. but he recollected many instances of this imposing calmness intervening between the paroxysms of madness. He remembered, that in that very Court he had vainly interrogated a lunatic, to draw out some proof of his madness, when Dr. Sims having suddenly made his appearance, the man who had brought an action for illegal confinement against the Keeper of a Mad-house at Hoxton, stated at once, that he was the Lord and Saviour of the World! In another instance, related to him by Lord Mansfield, a man at Chester, who had baffled the acuteness of the whole Court, employed to draw out some proof of insanity, on being asked a question by Dr. Battie, admitted that he had been confined in a strong castle, that he was in love with a *Princess*, and that he had carried on a correspondence with her in *cherry juice*! Such was the situation of the unfortunate man now at the bar. His conduct, when the moment of frenzy was past, might wear the colour of sanity, but still he had resistless proofs to bring that he was wholly deprived of sense and reason. If it could be proved that he was actuated by an evil and mischievous intent when he fired the pistol at the Sovereign, any insanity lurking in a corner of his mind should certainly not be admitted as an excuse. It was for the Jury to enquire whether the man, at the moment of firing the pistol at his Majesty, was actuated by malice, or was labouring under the dominion

dominion of a melancholy and miserable insanity. That the latter was the case, he should prove by the strongest evidence, and shew at the same time the character of the man's mind. He was now twenty-nine years of age. He had entered as a soldier in 1793. He had behaved with the greatest gallantry in an action near Lisle in May 1794; he had received several sabre wounds in the head, had been cut in other places, and left for dead upon the field. In consequence of these wounds, the texture of his brain had been injured, and his reason deranged. He had gone to the Theatre, in order to sacrifice himself, as an immolation in imitation of our Saviour, and the offence which he had committed was done in order to avoid the crime of suicide. He was the father of an infant but eight months old, and this infant he had attempted, on the Tuesday preceding this offence, to destroy, merely because his frenzy told him that his time was come, and he did not chuse to leave his child behind him. He bore no malice against this child, no more than he did against his Sovereign. His imagination was so morbid as to suppose that mankind would be benefited by his death. He was loyal in his feelings, and he had entered into no mischievous associations. His idea was at one time to have fired over the King's coach, but then he thought that he should be torn to pieces, and he changed his mind only from the idea that by firing over the King's box, though he should procure his own death, he should at least be certain of a decent burial. The prisoner's conduct had no analogy to any of the cases stated. In those the conduct arose from violence and passion. In his there was nothing but derangement and ditenper. It was for the Jury to exercise that reason of which God had been pleased to deprive his client, and to say whether his conduct proceeded from malice or from madness. The safety of the Sovereign was of the last and highest importance, but it would be far from wise to suppose that his divinity could be "hedged round" more safely, or that his person would be more protected, by any straining of the law on the present occasion. The character and conduct of the King had been so pure, and so much aloof from blame or suspicion, that none but a maniac had ever pre-

sumed to lift a hand against his sacred person. There was therefore ample room for a just and righteous examination in this instance, and it would be for the Jury to decide upon the evidence, whether the prisoner was of such a frame of mind as that he should be made accountable for his conduct.

Major Ryan, Mr. M'Gill, and Charles Price, officers of the 15th regiment, on the part of the defence, proved the previous good conduct of the prisoner, and his derangement in consequence of the wounds received in his head. The latter, who met with two wounds in attempting to rescue the prisoner in the action near Lisle, stated that he very narrowly escaped from being stabbed by him with a bayonet in a paroxysm of his madness, in 1796, at Croydon.

John Lane, a private, who was with the prisoner in the hospital at Brussels, deposed also to his madness. He then said, that he was "King George," and calling for a looking-glass, felt about his head for his Crown of Gold.

Mr. Cline, Dr. Creighton, and Mr. Lidderdale, the surgeon of the 15th light dragoons, were examined as to the nature and probable cause of the insanity of the prisoner, as resulting from his dreadful wounds.

Several relations of the prisoner were then called, and persons in whose house he had lodged. His brother, and his wife's two sisters and their husbands, were examined, and Elizabeth Roberts, whose evidence was very strong in his favour. The substance of it was, that he had been a long time insane from the wounds he had received in defence of his King and Country; that he often talked at random that he was a Prince, that at other times he was Jesus Christ and God. They had been obliged from time to time to confine him to his bed, and to endeavour to keep the door safe; that had occurred every year. His wife, to whom he had been married four or five years, is a very careful woman. He was particularly ill at the full moon, when the weather was hot. On Tuesday the 13th of May last, which was only two days previous to his firing the pistol, he came home about two o'clock; he had been bad since Saturday or Monday before. When he came home he uttered a number of grossly blasphemous expressions. He would eat no dinner. When his wife asked him where he had been, he said

said he had been to see God.—His wife told him to hold his tongue, and that if he did not she would have him confined. She asked him if he would go to his work. He said he must go to his work to keep up the frame. They did not know what he meant by that. He went out, and after some time went to his work. He came home again in the evening, between seven and eight, along with Mrs. Crick, and said he had been to see God. He wanted to go into the garden to pray, and that he would see God. He said he was ordered to pray three hours, from nine to twelve. He said he was to be God Almighty's servant. He was to build a house at White Conduit, and that he and Mr. Truelock, the cobler, were to dwell in it. He was to be God, and Mr. Truelock was to be Satan. He had been to mark out the ground. After much persuasion, several of his friends got him to bed; but he soon jumped out of it, and said he must go into the garden, for that God Almighty had ordered it. He was prevented from going, and was put to bed again.—About two o'clock in the morning he jumped out of his bed again, and was going to kill his own child, which was about eight months old, and was then in bed with him and his wife. The mother got out of bed with the child, and with great difficulty rescued it from him.—“G—d—n its little eyes (said he), I will kill it.” The mother and her sister, who was in the house, screamed out, and some assistance came. He went to a cupboard and threw down a kettle of water, and said that was to be his bed: God Almighty had told him so. He said he had lost a great deal of blood, when nothing of the sort had happened. When he got up next morning, he asked for the child, of which he was very fond, and when his wife would not give him the child, he asked her the reason why? and when she told him what had happened—that he had got up in the night-time, and had threatened to dash it's brains out, he replied “she was a d—d liar, and that he had not been up the whole of the night.”

His wife, in the morning, told him he ought to be ashamed of himself to disturb the whole house. He said, she was a liar; he never waked the whole night. He said, God had told him he was to dash out the brains of his child. He did not say why. He said he would

go to work to keep up the frame: that was on the Wednesday morning, the day before he fired the pistol. He went to work after breakfast, between nine and ten. On the Wednesday he was worse, and in the evening and night he was so ill, that his sister-in-law said she was afraid of him, and did not go to bed the whole night. On Thursday morning he appeared a great deal worse. He said, he had seen God in the night. His coach was ready, and he had been to dine with the King. He always spoke with the greatest respect of the King, and was very loyal. He said, if it were not for his wounds, he would once more go to the Continent, and have another cut at the French.—He always praised the King very highly, and said, had it not been for him, he should not have had any pension. He wanted, on Thursday the 15th of May, to drink tea between three and four o'clock, for that he was going to a club to be made an Odd Fellow.—And his wife encouraged him in that, inasmuch as she thought it would amuse him and divert his mind. When he was in his right mind, he was a very good man—he was about nine and twenty years of age.

In this stage Lord Kenyon interrupted the proceedings, and asked the Attorney-General and the Counsel, if, after what they had heard, they thought fit to carry the enquiry farther? The Attorney-General replied, “Certainly not, if his Lordship thought the evidence conclusive.”

Lord Kenyon.—“I think, Mr. Attorney-General, there can be no doubt of his insanity; and if the man was out of his senses at the time, by the laws of England he cannot be found guilty; and when one looks at the evidence, it brings some conviction to one's mind that he is most dreadfully deranged. Yet such a man is a most dangerous enemy to society; and it is impossible with safety to suffer such a man to be let loose upon the public, and to permit him to range at large: it must not be. I, however, only ask if it is necessary to proceed further on the trial, unless, indeed, you think that this case has been drawn up, in order to give a false colouring to the defence.”

Mr. Attorney General.—“I have no reason to suppose it a colouring; the circumstances now disclosed were unknown to me before.”

Lord

Lord Kenyon.—“The result then being such as it is, in the present state of the case he cannot be discharged; it alike concerns the King upon the throne, and the beggar at his gate; for the sake therefore of common justice he must not be discharged, but so disposed of as that all relief may be administered to his unfortunate case. My brothers agree with me in thinking that he was not so far under the guidance of reason as to be capable of knowing what he did; therefore the Court are of opinion, that he should be

carried to his late place of confinement till he can be farther disposed of.”

On the suggestion of Mr. Garrow, that, for the sake of posterity having a verdict handed down to them on the records, the Jury should find a verdict of Not Guilty, from the impression that he laboured under the influence of mental derangement at the time he committed the act, the Jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict accordingly.

The prisoner was immediately sent back to Newgate.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JUNE 17.

DRURY LANE closed with Love for Love, and The Follies of a Day.

18. Drury Lane was opened for one night, in order to give a free benefit to Mr. Lacy, for whom *The Child of Nature* and *Othello* were performed. On this occasion the following Address, written by John Taylor, Esq. was spoken by Mr. Lacy:

In early days, by fond ambition led,
I dar'd, in buskin'd state, this ground to tread;

Lamented GARRICK lent his fostering aid,

That scenic Orb, whose lustre ne'er shall fade,

Blended in glory with his SHAKESPEARE'S name,

To blaze for ever o'er the realms of Fame.
Then Fortune smil'd, and bade me proudly try

My unsledg'd powers before a Monarch's eye;

That Monarch, to each British bosom dear,

Whose sacred form stood Heav'n-defended here,

When near him harmless flew the threat'ning ball,

Which wounding him, alas, had wounded all!

Oh! still may Heav'n that sacred life defend,

And long, for Britain's sake, retard its end.

If on a theme too lofty I aspire,
A theme so apt to kindle patriot fire,
Forgive the fond excesses of a zeal
Warm'd by an impulse that we all must feel.

But let me turn from this presumptuous flight.

To pour my thanks for your kind aid to night.

No more I bask in Fortune's cheering ray,
Thoughtless I dash'd my cup of joy away;

No more a vot'ry for theatric fame,
My future hopes must take an humbler aim;

The heartfelt duties of domestic life,
The helpless offspring, and the faithful wife,

Who sooth my sorrows, and those sorrows share,

Now guide my efforts and engross my care.

Propt by the merits of the friendly train,
Whose powers to-night my feeble cause sustain,

And favour'd with a gen'rous shelter here—

While such kind Patrons of that cause appear,

Though angry Fortune turns her steps aside,

Who once could pleas'd beneath my roof abide,

If still the Goddess should at distance roam,

Your smiles can beam content upon my home.

27. MRS. KING appeared the first time at the Haymarket in the character of Florella, in *My Grandmother*. She possesses an elegant figure, an interesting countenance, and a pleasing voice. In some parts she manifested considerable taste, and gave the airs with effect.

JULY 2. OBI; OR, THREE-FINGER'D JACK; a pantomimical drama, in two acts,

acts, was performed the first time at the Haymarket. The Characters as follow :

Obi	Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Capt. Orford	Mr. FARLEY.
Planter	Mr. CAULFIELD.
Quashee	Mr. EMERY.
Sam	Mr. J. PALMER.
Overseer	Mr. TRUEMAN.
Tuckey	Master MENAGE.
Jenkanoo	Mr. HAWLIN.
Rosa	Miss DE CAMP.
Quashee's Wife	Mrs. MOUNTAIN.
Sam's Wife	Miss GAUDRY.
Obi Woman	Mr. ABBOTT.

The story of this pantomime is taken from Dr. Moseley's Treatise on Sugar, and is as follows :

Captain Orford arrives in Jamaica just at the time when the terror of Three-fingered Jack is most prevalent. The Captain falls in love with Rosa, daughter of a planter, who consents to their marriage. In a hunting party the Captain is wounded by the formidable Jack, and driven into his cave. The Captain's Negro Boy, Tuckey, who had been thrown into the sea by Jack, escapes in a boat, and relates his master's forlorn condition. Two Negroes, Quashee and Sam, in consequence of a proclamation offering freedom to whoever shall take or destroy Jack, resolve to attack him. Rosa assumes male attire, and accompanies them, attended by Tuckey, the Negro Boy, who leads them to the neighbourhood of his cave. Rosa, fatigued by the journey, retires into the cave, and her party continue the pursuit. Jack soon follows her into the cave and makes her his servant. She sings to him and he falls asleep, first tying her hands, having fastened one end of the rope to the rocky side of his cavern, and holding the other in his hand. She had, however, during his previous slumber, discovered her Lover in an interior part of the cave. When Jack is asleep she sets fire to the rope, gets the key of the place where her Lover is confined, and they both escape. At length Quashee and Sam pursue Jack from rock to rock ; a contest ensues, Jack makes a hardy resistance, but is wounded by a pistol and finally killed. The slaves get their liberty, and the whole island rejoices at the death of the redoubted Magical Hero.

Of such an entertainment, which places a Theatre Royal on a level with Sadler's Wells, Aitley's, or the Circus, we cannot be expected to take further notice.

16. THE POINT OF HONOUR, a dramatic piece, in three acts, said to be by Mr. Charles Kemble, was acted the first time at the Haymarket. The Characters as follow :

St. Franc	Mr. BARRYMORE.
Durimel	Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Steinberg	Mr. SUETT.
Valcour	Mr. FAWCETT.
Mrs. Melfort	Miss CHAPMAN.
Bertha	Miss DE CAMP.

The plot is as follows :

Durimel, a young French Soldier, having been struck by his Officer and attempted some resistance, is doomed to a capital punishment, but escapes into Germany, where he becomes a sort of clerk to a widow, who has a daughter, named Bertha. Between Durimel and Bertha an attachment arises, and the mother consents to their union, which is going to take place just as the French Regiment to which Durimel belonged has made an incursion into the place where he had for seven years found an asylum. Steinberg, an old Army Contractor, who had paid his addresses to Bertha, but had been rejected, overhears Durimel confessing his fears to Mrs. Melfort, the mother of Bertha, that he shall be discovered and punished as a deserter. Steinberg betrays him, and he is to suffer the punishment of death. It appears that Durimel, father to St. Franc, is to give the signal for his son's death. After all the conflicts that may be supposed to have taken place between the Culprit and his Mistress, as well as between him and his father, the latter is permitted to have his son in custody, having pledged his honour that he shall be rendered up to justice. In this situation the father agrees to the marriage of his son, that the latter may have the melancholy pleasure of calling Bertha his wife. While Durimel is expecting to be summoned to his fate, Valcour, son of the Colonel of the Regiment, having in vain tried to soften his father, proposed a scheme for the escape of the Prisoner, whose father is anxious to adopt it ; but the son scorns life, in comparison with the honour of his father, who had pledged himself not to elude the course of justice. Durimel is taken to the fatal spot, and his father, after many severe struggles of parental tenderness, orders the soldiers to fire, throwing himself upon his son, that they may die together. Valcour stops the execution, and hastens again to his father, who is at length

length touched by the heroic tenderness of the father, forgives the prisoner, and the piece, of course, ends with general happiness.

The principal objection to this piece is that it too nearly resembles *The Deserter*, which has been so often represented at all the Theatres in the metropolis. It contains, however, pathos and moral sentiment no way discreditable to a Theatre, and being well acted, met with ample applause. A Prologue was spoken by Mr. Barrymore, and the following Epilogue by Miss De Camp:

THE Point of Honour, says some ancient wight,
Is to abhor what's wrong, and do what's right—
True; but the mischief is, the giddy throng
Will jumble wrong with right, and right with wrong.
Time was, when burning for the public weal,
With coat of mail, and pantaloons of steel,
O'er hill and dale the hero made a rout;
And, as he laid about him, thought no doubt,
Nature made heads by way of amorous token,
Like curious mottos, only to be broken.
But in our times this race is nearly lost,
By statute laws and sad misfortunes cross'd;
A modern hero thinks, when lost his self,
His Point of Honour is—to lose himself.
So mounts his steed, intent on deeds of death,
And tilts at all he meets on Hounslow heath;
There, cald in steel, Sir Knight concludes his glory,
Rais'd high in air, a sad memento more!

The Point of Honour! idle he who tries
To catch the glittering meteor as it flies!
'Tis now a horse race for a thousand pound,
And now an axle-tree that sweeps the ground—
An honest country quiz to crack one's wit on—
A crowded rout, without a chair to sit on.
The Point of Honour veers as Fashion goes,
And turns to more points than the Compass knows,
Save in one instance:—When Sedition's band
With foreign crimes would stain this happy land;
Proud in her Union, Britain wards the blow,
And points the sword against the general foe.

To you our Author makes his last appeal;
To you he boldly trusts—for you can feel.
There is a point, he shews it in his play,
When rigid justice gives to fondness way:
Crimes which a Father now applauds—approves—
Blames as a man, and as a parent loves.
Such is our Author's fate; his Muse to-night
On timorous wings has tried her maiden flight.
Faults which your cooler judgments may espy,
He views, alas! with all a parent's eye.
His Point of Honour, ere he gain the goal,
Turns like the needle trembling to the Pole,
And wavering waits the issue of the cause,
Chill'd by your frowns, or cheer'd by your applause.

POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EURO-
PEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following elegant Stanzas are pretty generally attributed at Cambridge to the pen of the late moral poet, William Cowper, Esq. A friend very obligingly copied them for me from a *manuscript* rudely pasted on a wall in a public

house at Chesterton—a village about two miles from the University. Every wild strain of so sweet a Muse cannot but prove acceptable to minds of sensibility. I shall therefore make no apology for requesting you to lay the little poem before your readers.

W. B.

Chelfea, July 16, 1800.

THE

THE NEGRO'S COMPLAINT.

FORC'D from home and all its pleasures,
 Afric's coast I left forlorn,
 To increase a stranger's treasures,
 O'er the raging billows born.
 Men from England bought and sold me,
 Paid my price in paltry gold :
 But though theirs they have enroll'd me,
 Minds are never to be sold.
 Still in thought as free as ever,
 What are England's rights, I ask,
 Me from my delights to sever,
 Me to torture, me to talk ?
 Fleecy locks and black complexion
 Cannot forfeit Nature's claim ;
 Skins may differ, but affection
 Dwells in white and black the same.
 Why did all-creating Nature
 Make the plant for which we toil ?
 Sighs must waft it, tears must water,
 Sweat of ours must dress the soil.
 Think, ye masters iron-hearted,
 Lolling at your jovial boards,
 Think how many backs have smarted
 For the sweets your cane affords.
 Is there, as ye sometimes tell us,
 Is there one who reigns on high ?
 HAS HE BID YOU BUY AND SELL US,
 Speaking from his throne, the sky ?
 Ask him if your knotted scourges,
 Fetters, blood extorting screws,
 Are the means which duty urges
 Agents of his will to use ?
 HARK ! HE ANSWERS ! Wild tornadoes,
 Strewing yonder sea with wrecks,
 Walking towns, plantations, meadows,
 Is the voice wherewith he speaks.
 He, foreseeing what vexations
 AFRIC's sons would undergo,
 Fix'd their tyrants' habitations
 Where the whirlwinds answer "No !"
 By our blood in AFRIC washed,
 Ere our necks receiv'd the chain ;
 By the miseries we tasted,
 Crossing in your barks the main ;
 By our suff'rings since ye brought us
 To the man-degrading mart, —
 Ill sustain'd by patience, taught us
 Only by a broken heart ;
 Deem our nation brutes no longer,
 Till some reason you shall find
 Worthier of regard, and stronger
 Than the COLOUR of our kind.
 Slaves of Gold ! whose sordid dealings
 Tarnish all your boasted powers,
 Prove that ye have HUMAN feelings,
 Ere ye proudly question our's.

VERSES,

Written, 1778, at Florence,
 Addressed to the Convent of Vallambrosa,
 in Tuscany,

By JOHN YORKE, ESQ.

SALVE, sancta Domus ! Nemorum sal-
 vete recessus,
 Et testâ, antiquæ religionis opus !
 His absunt inimicitia, timor, iraque,
 luctus,
 Sedibus his victus terga cupido dedit :
 Nullaque vox unquam auditur neque
 murmur in aula,
 Atria longa silent, et nemus omne
 tacet :
 Tempore ni certo repetant cùm altaria
 fratres,
 Mixtaque cùm precibus carmina in
 æde sonant.
 O mihi si liceat ! me vestia adjungere
 turbæ,
 Atque utinam hæc possim sistere valle
 pedem.
 Salve iterum veneranda Domus, fratres-
 que valete,
 Vivite felices vos pietate diu !

Written at Verona, 1779, on seeing what
 is supposed to be the ruins of
 JULIET'S TOMB.

HEU miserande Puer ! tuque O ! pul-
 cherrima conjux !
 O in amore simul morteque juncta
 ædes !
 Nunc tumulum errantes vix nos reperire
 valemus,
 Quo sponsa (ut perhibent) viva sepulta
 fuit ;
 Et monstrator ait, dum nos per singula
 ducit,
 Forte sub hoc Saxo Julia fida jacet :
 Nam perieu diu vestigia ; cuncta vetustas
 Obruit, at facti fama perennis erit :
 Non vos, Melpomene, quæ dat per sæcula
 nomen,
 Obliviscendâ morte perire finit,
 Quæ memorat vestros divina Tragedia
 casus,
 Et placuit decies, et repetita placet,
 Atque hanc ante alias poscunt, plaudente
 theatro,
 Angliaci Juvenes, Angliacæque Nurus,
 Teque modo plorant, virgo, mæstosque
 Hymenæos,
 Ut sisto in Letho te positam Feretro.
 Tuque, Vir infelix, amissa conjuge, vi-
 tam
 Projicis ; ah ! demens, quò, moriture,
 ruis !

Quinambos idem furor atque insania
luctus

Abstulit, et sævo funere merfit amor.
Purpureos spargam flores et lilia circum,
Manibus his saltem munus inane dabo.
Vosque, O Veronæ Pueri innuptæque
Puellæ,

(Vos Decus atque Æri spes venientis
adhuc)

Sint meliore, precor, vobis connubia fato!

Eveniat vobis fors magis æqua præcor!
Hæc meminisse juvat—Satis unum exem-
plar amoris

Sufficit, et nimia fabula nota fide!

THE ALIEN.

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

ESTRANG'D from home—from ev'ry
joy remov'd,

The timid *stranger* seeks in climes afar
Some blest asylum—lost to all he lov'd,
The sport of Faction and domestic
War!

To PRY's throne he makes his plaint,
distress'd,

Driven, unhappy, friendless, and for-
lorn,

O'er earth's rude paths, and grief his
only guest—

Tho' once he fed from Plenty's lib'ral
horn

And sat with comfort at his social door,
Where oft the fugitive his bounty
share'd;

But now, unfortunate, he wanders poor,
Of all bereft—of ev'ry joy debarr'd!

Save the kind boon that Britain's hand
bestows;—

She FEEDS the stranger, and she heals his
woes!

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

AIRY shades of earthly pleasures,
Dress'd by airy Fancy gay;
Empty dreams, unreal treasures,
Tempt no more my soul to stray!

Long has my ardent bosom sought

The raptures you could never give;

Now turn, by long experience taught,

And learn, my heart, the chase to
leave.

LOVE and FRIENDSHIP when possess-
ing,

Let no mortal more require;

'Tis the height of worldly blessing,

All beyond is vain desire.

Hail, LOVE and FRIENDSHIP! sacred
names—

To you my all of bliss I owe;

Here centre all my future aims,

Hence all my future comforts flow!

E. I. House, June 28, 1800.

LINES,

By MR. CAMPBELL,

Author of "The Pleasures of Hope,"

ON VISITING A SCENE IN ARGYLE-
SHIRE.

AT the silence of twilight's contem-
plative hour,

I have mus'd in a sorrowful mood
On the wind-shaken weeds that embosom
the bow'r,

Where the home of my forefathers
stood.

All ruin'd and wild is their roofless abode,
And lonely the dark raven's sheltering
tree,

And travell'd by few is the grass-cover'd
road,

Where the hunter of deer and the warrior
trod,

To his hills that encircle the sea.

Yet wandering, I found, on my ruinous
walk,

By the dial-stone aged and green,
One ROSE of the wilderness left on its
stalk,

To mark where a garden had been:
Like a brotherless hermit, the last of its
race,

All wild in the silence of nature, it
drew

From each wandering sunbeam a lonely
embrace;

For the night-weed and thorn oversha-
dow'd the place

Where the flower of my forefathers
grew.

Sweet Bud of the wilderness! emblem of
all

That survives in this desolate heart!
The fabric of bliss to its centre may
fall;

But Patience shall never depart—

Tho' the wilds of enchantment, all vernal
and bright

In the days of delusion by fancy com-
bin'd

With the vanishing phantoms of love and
delight,

Abandon my soul like a dream of the
night,

And leave but a desert behind.

Be hush'd, my dark spirit ! for Wisdom
condemns,
When the faint and the feeble deplore ;
Be strong as the rock of the ocean that
stands
A thousand wild waves on the shore—
Thro' the perils of Chance, and the
fowl of Dissdain,
May thy front be unaltered, thy cou-
rage elate !
Ah, even the name I have worshipp'd in
vain,
Shall awake not the sigh of remembrance
again !
To BEAR, is to conquer our fate !

SONNET

TO

THE CHICK-WILLOW *.

POOR, plaintive bird ! whose melan-
choly lay
Suits the dependence of my troubled
breast,
I hail thy coming at the close of day,
When all thy tribe are hush'd in balmy
rest.
Wifely thou shunn'st the gay tumultuous
throng,
Whose mingled voices empty joys de-
note,
And for the sober night reserv'st thy song,
When echo from the woods repeats thy
note.
Pensive, at silent night, I love to roam,
Where elves and fairies tread the
dewy green,
While the clear moon, beneath the azure
dome,
Sheds a soft lustre o'er the sylvan scene,
And hear thee tell thy moving tale of
woe
To the bright Empress of the Silver Bow.

J. D.

ODE ON HAFIZ.

BENEATH gay Persia's azure sky,
Propitious to sweet poetry,
Near Shirauz walls, the bowers among,
Dear to enthusiasts of song ;
There at the foot of Hafiz' tomb,
Round which the earliest flowers bloom,

* This bird is, perhaps, better known by the name of Whip-poor-Will, though it agree not with the softness of poetry so well as that of Chick-Willow. It is heard after the last frost.

Be mine to strew the breathing rose,
Where his great soul partakes repose ;
Or, stretch'd along ROCKNABAD's stream,
Indulge in magic Fancy's dream ;
Or, near the bower of Mofellay,
With wine of Shirauz waste the day,
And, list'ning to his tuneful verse,
Which crowds of Persian youth rehearse,
All sorrow from my breast discard,
Enamour'd of the sprightly bard.

J. D.

HORACE. BOOK I. ODE 5,
IMITATED.

QUIS MULTA GRACILIS, ETC.

TO PYRRHA.

I.

WHAT essenc'd youth, on bed of blush-
ing roses,
Dissolves away within thy snowy arms ?
Or with soft languor on thy breast re-
poses,
Deeply enamour'd of thy witching
charms ?

II.

For whom do now, with wantonnefs and
care,
Thy golden locks in graceful ringlets
wave ?
What swain now listens to thy vows of
air ?
For whom doth now thy fragrant bo-
som heave ?

III.

Alas ! how often shall he curse the hour,
Who, all-confiding in thy winning
wiles,
With sudden darkness views the heavens
low'r,
And finds, too late, the treach'ry of
thy smiles !

IV.

Wretched are they, who, by thy beauty
won,
Believe thee not less amiable than kind:
No more deluded, I thy charms disown,
And give thy vows, indignant, to the
wind.

J. D.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVII. Page 480.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 19.

ON the motion of Lord Grenville, a message was sent to the Commons, signifying their Lordships' resolution of accompanying the Commons to present the joint Address of both Houses of Parliament, to congratulate his Majesty on his late most fortunate escape, on Wednesday next.

Mr. Bragge, from the Commons, brought up a message, stating the grounds whereon the Commons had admitted other than the usual messengers from the Lords on Friday last, and on the condition that the same should not be constituted a precedent, which, on the motion of Lord Eldon, was recorded on the Journals of the House.

TUESDAY, MAY 20.

Their Lordships forwarded the Bills on the table in their respective stages.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21.

The House met at one o'clock, and, accompanied by the Commons, proceeded to St. James's, where the joint Address of both Houses of Parliament was presented to his Majesty on the Throne.

At five o'clock their Lordships met again.

The Order of the Day being read to proceed in a Committee on the Divorce Bill,

Lord Eldon moved three amendments: the first was to punish the offending party by indictment only; the second, that either husband or wife might prefer such an indictment; and the third, that no action should lie, where no indictment could.

The Duke of Clarence, in a very long speech, deprecated the measure from beginning to end.—He desired the House to consider, that the number of divorces were not a proof of the increase of the offence, because only the higher classes sued for them. In short, he thought it both unjust and unwise; he considered the punishment of imprisonment a cruelty unworthy the law of this land in such a

case, and hoped that counsel might be heard against the Bill on the third reading.

Lord Grenville, in resisting the admission of counsel, went over all the former grounds of argument already urged in favour of the Bill; and after an observation from Lord Auckland, the Report and the third reading were both ordered for Friday.

FRIDAY, MAY 23.

The Bill for punishing Adultery, and preventing its perpetrators from intermarrying with each other, was, after a long debate, read a third time and passed.

MONDAY, MAY 26.

Read the Bills on the table, and forwarded them in their respective stages.

Lord Westmoreland presented at the bar of the House the joint Address of the Lords and Commons of Ireland to his Majesty, with the Resolutions of that Parliament on the countervailing duties. His Lordship then moved, that a Message be sent to the Commons, signifying the same.

TUESDAY, MAY 27.

Their Lordships were occupied a considerable time on the Resolutions relative to the Irish countervailing duties, to which they finally agreed; and at the same time ordered an Address to be presented to his Majesty thereon.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28.

Read a third time the Bill for altering the duties now payable on sugar and coffee imported from the plantations.

His Majesty having appointed tomorrow at three o'clock to receive the joint Address of both Houses on the Irish Union, as relative to the commercial duties, a Message was sent to the Commons to acquaint them therewith.

FRIDAY, MAY 30.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Sugar and Coffee Duty Bill, and to 29 others, which were chiefly of a private or local description.

The Bills before the House were forwarded

warded in their respective stages, and a considerable quantity of private business disposed of.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

Lord Carlisle rose and said, it was with great reluctance he called the attention of their Lordships to a subject which he deemed himself bound to advert to, as it related to himself, and which he considered as a breach of the privileges of that House, and therefore he gave notice of a motion on the subject on Tuesday next, for which day the House was ordered to be summoned.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

Received several Bills from the Commons, which were immediately read a first time.

The Lord Chancellor moved a Committee for the consideration of the Bill for limiting testamentary devises, and for preventing bequests in wills descending to remote posterity, to the injury and prejudice of heirs. In the Committee several verbal alterations and additions took place, and a Report was ordered to be brought up.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

Received several private Bills from the Commons, which were, together with those on the table, forwarded in their respective stages.

Their Lordships then proceeded on the order, which caused a call of the House; on a breach of privilege, when, strangers being ordered to withdraw, all below the bar was cleared accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

The several Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages. Some private business was then disposed of.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Received several Bills from the Commons.

Read a third time and passed the following Bills, viz. the Lottery, the Rye Importation, the Oil and Blubber, and the Leith Harbour Bills.

Forwarded the others in their respective stages.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

The Income Tax Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 19.

MR. Abbott stated that the abuses committed by many public accountants, rendered it necessary that some measure should be adopted to prevent as much as possible the like hereafter. Several had of late years accumulated overgrown fortunes, by merely the interest of money lodged in their hands. He then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to compel such persons to pay interest to the public for such monies.

The Speaker acquainted him, as it was a money bill, that the more regular mode of proceeding would be, to move for a Committee to consider of the expediency of bringing in such a Bill, to which he assented, and moved accordingly.

Sir J. W. Anderson seconded the motion, saying, that to his knowledge, persons of that description had retired from office delinquents to the amount of 70, 80, 90, and in some instances 100,000*l.* besides the interest thereon.

The House in a Committee, Mr. Tierney was inclined to think that persons going out of office should immediately give up the principal in their hands. They ought not to be permitted to hold it no more than withhold the interest.

Mr. Abbott admitted the force of the

observation, and observed, that when the Bill intended to be brought in should go into a Committee, a clause to such an effect might easily be introduced.

The Resolution was agreed to, the Report brought up, and leave given to bring in the Bill.

The Order of the Day for going into a Committee on the Income Tax, being read,

Mr. Rose observed, that in this tax, as imposed by the Bills of last Session, there was an inequality, which the present Bill was meant to rectify; and this amendment, it was estimated, would make an addition to the tax of at least 400,000*l.* The disproportion to which he alluded was that between the proprietors and renters of land. In the details which he had to offer, an effort, it would be found, was made to do away this inequality, and, by a small addition on the Proprietary tax, to relieve the renters under 7*l.* per annum.—Another Resolution which he had to offer was for the purpose of enabling Commissioners in all cases to make a surcharge in proportion to any fraudulent delalcation; and that persons changing their residences without due notice should be liable to a similar surcharge. The next

proposition related to persons residing in this country for six months, whom it was proposed to charge according to their description of income. There was also a clause providing that persons in trade, making less than 200*l.* per annum, should not be allowed to make their return to the Commercial Commissioners. These were the only material regulations which he had to bring forward in the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which he had thought it his duty to bring forward, as it was necessary that the Bill should pass before the holidays.

Mr. Tierney said he expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have attended in his place, and given some reason to the public why he brought in a Bill, and gives it up, and introduces a system in lieu of it wholly unlike it. He should, however, reserve his observations till Thursday next, when his motion would be submitted to the House.

Mr. Bastard wished to know whether the ratio for increasing the modus of the farmer, was to be from his lease or from his actual income.

Mr. Rose answered from the latter, and there no alteration as to principle went.

Mr. Angelo Taylor said, he thought that the farmers ought to be made to pay more equally than they did by the last Bill; they had been, to his knowledge, guilty of many shameful evasions, but at the same time he would aver, that the commercial world had been guilty of many more.

The Resolutions were then agreed to, and the Report ordered to be brought up.

Mr. Windham presented accounts of the total expence of arms and ammunition for Volunteer Corps for one year.

The House in a Committee to consider the expediency of altering the Acts for laying duties on oil, tar, and turpentine, came to several Resolutions, which were all agreed to.

TUESDAY, MAY 20.

Mr. Abbott brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, for compelling public accountants to pay interest for monies in their hands.

On the Report of the Committee on the Income Tax being brought up,

Mr. Jones said, the Resolutions of the Committee were oppressive on the farmer, and in his mind its object was to counteract the frauds of the mercantile world, and lay the whole burthen on the farmers in their stead.

Mr. Rose denied that the Bill meant

any such construction; on the contrary, its real object was to correct frauds.— He said, the regulations in the Bill would be general, and he had no doubt but by the skilful management of the collectors, the produce of the tax would considerably increase.

Lord Hawkesbury said, that the farmers did not pay their fair proportion last year, and the commercial world were somewhat in the same situation, though he was willing to impute that more to accident, to mistake, or inaccuracy, than to design.

Dr. Lawrence expressed himself to the same effect. He thought, however, that the merchant should be treated with lenity.

Sir Richard Carr Glynn was desirous of knowing whether the Commissioners of Districts were to be bound in secrecy like other Commissioners.

Mr. Rose answered, certainly.

The Resolutions were then read a first time, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the rules prescribed in the several Acts for granting duties on Income, or by either of them, as far as relate to the mode of ascertaining Income arising from Land occupied by the owner, or by a tenant at a rack rent, shall be repealed.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, in lieu thereof, such Income arising from land occupied by a tenant at rack rent, shall be taken in the proportions herein specified, to the aggregate amount of the following articles, viz.

Rent for one year payable to the Landlord.

Parochial and other rates and assessments charged on the said lands, or upon the occupiers in respect of such lands, on the average of the three years ending on the 25th day of March preceding, if payable by the occupier.

The value of all tythes, when taken in kind, or the sums paid, or payable for the same, or agreed to be paid in satisfaction for the same, within, or for the last preceding, or the current year.

If such aggregate amount be under 300*l.* a year, then the Income shall be taken at three-fifths of such amount; and if at 300*l.* or upwards, then at three-fourths of such amount.

And in case of lands occupied by the owner, the Income arising therefrom shall be taken at the aggregate amount of the rent at which the same are worth

worth, to be let by the year, according to the ordinary rent of lands of the like quality, and under the like circumstance, in the same neighbourhood, and two third part of what would be computed to be the Income of the tenant at rack rent, as above mentioned.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient that the provisions of the said Acts, which exempt any person from the said duties who shall be resident in this kingdom, for a temporal purpose, shall not exempt any person resident for more than six months.

Resolved that it is the opinion of this Committee, that in all cases where the Commissioners appointed to execute the said Acts shall assess any person at any greater amount than the sum delivered in his statement, or shall increase such assessment; such Commissioners should be authorised to charge such person for every such increase beyond the sum delivered in his statement, with a proportion, not exceeding double the amount by which the duties with which such persons would otherwise have been chargeable, under or by virtue of the said Acts, or either of them, shall be increased.

The House in a Committee agreed to grant a bounty on Rye imported.

The Pawnbrokers' Bill was read a second time, and sent to a Select Committee.

Sir H. Mildmay gave notice of moving for a Committee to consider of the 31st of the King relative to Papists.

The Vagrant Bill was read a third time.

The Bill for regulating the differences between Masters and their Servants was reported, ordered to be printed, and read a third time on Monday next.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21.

The further consideration of the Report of the Resolutions on the Income Tax was deferred to Friday.

Mr. Hobhouse gave notice, that Mr. Tierney would on Monday next bring forward his promised motion for the repeal of the Income Tax.

Mr. Pitt expressed his wish that the motion might be brought forward on some future day, on account of the present state of public business.

Mr. Hobhouse said, that the motion might be postponed, if necessary, on the day.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he would on next Friday, in

a Committee of Supply, lay before the Committee the Treaty entered into between his Britannic Majesty and the Elector Palatine of Bavaria.

The other business was then forwarded; when the House proceeded to St. James's with the joint Addresses of both Houses.

THURSDAY, MAY 22.

Colonel Galtcoyne gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill on Monday next, to explain and amend the act of Queen Anne, relative to the damaging of skins, and to repeal so much of the said act as prohibits the making of leather of horse skins.

The House, on the motion of Sir H. Mildmay, resolved itself into a Committee on the 31st of the present reign, relative to Roman Catholic Institutions, in which, after a prefatory speech against their increase, he moved several Resolutions, of which the following is the substance:—"That the temporary residence of Monastic Institutions be made subject to the provisions of the Alien Bill, the admission of new members prohibited, and that those already admitted, as well as all teachers, to return their names, with those of their pupils, to the Quarter Sessions." The principal object of these Resolutions is to prevent Emigrant Monks and Nuns from filling up vacancies in their institutions with converts in this country. The Resolutions were, after some conversation, put and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Income Bill was brought in and read a first time.

FRIDAY, MAY 23.

Mr. Pitt laid before the House an Estimate of the Expences of the Treaty with the Elector of Bavaria, and also the amount of the said Treaty, which he stated he would refer to a Committee of Supply on Monday next.

Mr. Tierney then signified, that as the House was likely to be much occupied with previous business on that day, he should postpone his intended motion for the abolition of the Income Tax till another day, when, after an observation from Mr. Rose, it was fixed for Thursday week.

The House went into a Committee on the King's Message concerning the Union, when

Mr. Pitt proposed the first Resolution concerning the article silk, together with its respective countervailing and protecting duties, as agreed upon by the Irish Parliament, which was agreed to.

The

The Income Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

Mr. Lefevre brought up the Report of the Committee on the Monastic Institutions in this kingdom, which was agreed to, and a Bill ordered accordingly.

MONDAY, MAY 26.

The Bill for selling the Pigot Diamond by Lottery was read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

Mr. Pitt presented at the bar copies of the Resolutions of the Lords and Commons of Ireland, concerning the countervailing duties, together with that of the Address of the Parliament of that country on the subject to his Majesty.

Mr. Douglas brought up the report of the Committee on the countervailing duties, and the House having agreed to the same, he was ordered to communicate such agreement to the Lords, and to desire their concurrence.

Colonel Gascoyne moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of an act of James I. as prevented horse hides from being converted into materials for making boots and shoes, and for preventing injuries done to all kinds of hides by flaying them.—Leave given.

In a Committee of Supply,

Mr. Pitt having referred the Bavarian Treaty to the same, moved "That a sum not exceeding 566,688*l.* be granted to his Majesty, towards defraying the expence of 12,000 men, contracted for by the said treaty, which was agreed to, and the Report ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Bill to punish and prevent Adultery being read a first time,

Sir Gilbert Heathcote said, his mind was completely made up concerning the Bill, and he would resist it upon principle. In doing which, he trusted he should not be accused of either irreligion or immorality. He considered the Bill as putting too much power into the hands of the Judges.

Mr. Pitt said it would be unbecoming the House of Commons to reject a Bill of this description in the first instance, and urged the propriety of permitting it to go into a Committee, when the objectionable clauses would be done away.

The Bill was then ordered to be read a second time and printed.

The House then proceeded in a Committee on the Income Bill, when it was occupied nearly three hours on the clause concerning farmers, the motion of Mr. Pitt being, that whenever the tythe, the

parish rate, and the rent, made together 300*l.* per ann. that then the individual should be taxed according to the ratio of three fifths; and if the whole made more than 300*l.* then to be taxed in income at the ratio of three fourths.—To which several gentlemen objected.

The next object that occupied the attention of the House was, that when the Income distinguishing those who are to go before their district Commissioners was to be rated as under 200*l.* and those who were to be assessed by the Commercial Commissioners, as possessing any greater annual income than 2000*l.* when after a variety of arguments, wherein many of the leading Members present took part, it was at length agreed that the said distinction should be reduced to 200*l.*

The other clauses were severally agreed to.

TUESDAY, MAY 27.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating their agreement to the repeal of the Hop duty.

Colonel Gascoyne brought in his Bill for permitting the manufacture of boots and shoes from horse hides.

The Sugar and Coffee Duty Bills were read a third time and passed.

Two Resolutions were submitted by Mr. Abbott, for the Committee on the Bill to compel public accountants to pay interest for monies in their hands; the first was, to permit accountants to have interest for monies when balances are in their favour; and the second was to compel the more effectual payment of the balances against them; which the House in a Committee afterwards on the Bill agreed to, and the same was ordered to be reported.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee on the Income Bill; and several verbal amendments, proposed by Mr. Pitt, were agreed to.

The Master of the Rolls here took the opportunity of suggesting an amendment concerning the Income of Farmers, viz. that where the income was 300*l.* and under, instead of three fifths, they should pay but one half; and where it exceeded the said sum, instead of three fourths, it should be three fifths; which were both agreed to, and the third reading of the Bill was fixed for Friday.

Mr. W. Dundas, in the absence of Mr. Dundas, gave notice of the intention of the latter gentleman to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better administration of justice in India.

The

The Report of the Rye Importation Bill was brought up, and the same read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28.

On the motion of the Attorney General, it was ordered that four Members of that House should be appointed to accompany a Committee of the Lords with the Address, pursuant to the Message from the Lords to that effect.

On the motion of Mr. Newbolt, leave was given to bring in a Bill for the better regulating the process of the Court of Common Pleas in Lancaster.

On the motion of Mr. Douglas, a Committee was appointed to consider of the several acts now in force relative to the redemption of the Land Tax, and the right of voting for Knights of Shires by virtue thereof.

The Lottery Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre brought up the Report of the Bill for compelling public accountants to pay interest for monies in their hands, and it was ordered for further consideration on Friday next.

FRIDAY, MAY 30.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Income Bill,

Mr. Pitt proposed some clauses to be added by way of rider to the Bill, one of which was to direct the Commissioners, instead of summoning parties before them when they disliked their schedules, to put in writing interrogatories annexed to such schedules, and have answers in writing under the hand of such parties, before they proceeded to inflict any penalty, which were severally agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

The Accountants' Bill was read a third time.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

The Bill for increasing the Salaries of the Scotch Judges was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Bill for making Public Accountants chargeable with interest for monies lodged in their hands, was further considered; several clauses were added by Mr. Abbott, and it was ordered for a third reading.

Pursuant to public notice,

Mr. Tierney rose to make his motion concerning the Income Tax. He said, his intention was to move for leave to bring in a Bill for limiting the duration of the Income Tax. He anticipated some objections that would be started to his motion, that it would interfere with the supplies of the year, and embarrass Mi-

nisters; but he observed, that the operation of the Bill which he meant to propose would not take place till the 5th of April, 1801. Upon the general principle, that it was a tax to meet, to a certain extent, the expenditure of the current year, that was so far good as a war-tax, but when he considered that the injuries it did in the collection exceeded any advantages that might arise from being a war-tax, he felt himself justified even in having it repealed with that view of the subject. He had a main object, however, in having this tax cease at the end of the year; that was on account of those buying into the public funds, for the application of the tax towards defraying the expence of the war kept up, in a temporary way, the price of stocks, an injury and loss would accrue to proprietors, that under the present specious system they could not foresee. Therefore, to guard them against that ill was one principal motive that actuated him. The tax too failed universally, and differed from its prime and original object, and was likely to continue so to do. After urging a variety of arguments, to shew the danger of this tax, as Ministers intended to make it perpetual, and the inefficacy of it as ill calculated for the end proposed, as well as the unconstitutional principle it maintained, went to overthrow the liberties of the people, he adverted in terms unusually severe to those whom he termed Informers under the Bill, and said, that after this act was passed, no man who set any value on his character would hold the situation. Then elucidating his animadversions with some pointed illustrations, concluded with moving, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to limit the duration of the Tax upon Income.

The motion being seconded,

Mr. Pitt, with some degree of warmth, rose to reply; and, after noticing in general terms, the constitutional texture of the Bill then before the House, proceeded to reply with much animation to the last Hon. Gentleman. He began by saying, that if the persons acting in the capacity, as the Hon. Gentleman was pleased to term it, of "Informers" under this Bill, were to be so denominated, he might as well apply the epithet to every individual at present acting under the authority of the State, in the whole range of Revenue, of Customs, and of Excise. A measure is then adopted to equalize this tax: that is no sooner attempted, than inquisitorial authority, permanent slavery, and abolition

abolition of British liberty, are cried up by the very gentlemen who but yesterday complained of the inequality of the tax, of the evasions of multitudes, of the partiality exhibited towards some, and the oppression towards others.

The Right Hon. Gentleman then, following Mr. Tierney through a considerable part of his argument, and especially his calculations on the inadequate powers of the Bill towards the ends it proposed, completely replied to that part which applied to its inadequacy, and urging the unreasonableness of the present motion, said it should have his most decided negative.

Mr. Wm. Smith was of opinion that the measure of taxation adopted for a war-tax appearing so very plausible, obtained many proselytes, and in the first instance of public effervescence was applauded even by many of those who were most adverse to the war, and he thought it a very ingenious stratagem to make it appear palatable; but when its detail was considered, when its enacting and restricting clauses were regarded, then the cloven foot shewed itself, and all the horrors of inquisitorial power became manifest. From the date of the passing of this act he no longer considered the British subject free; neither his house, home, person, or property, were safe; he would be the slave of his clerks and tenants, and the prey of collectors, informers, and inquisitors. — The Hon. Gentleman then entered closely into the detail of the Bill, and animadverting on each especial clause, concluded with giving the motion his heartiest concurrence.

Mr. Buxton defended the Bill.

Sir R. Williams opposed it, and the House divided — for the motion, 24; against it, 114. Majority against it, 90.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

Mr. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the Government of India. — Leave given.

Mr. Yorke moved for an account to be laid before the House of the number of Volunteers in the Kingdom. — Ordered.

Mr. Rose moved for leave to bring in a Bill to allow Brewers to use Sugar instead of Barley in the manufacture of Ale and Beer. — Leave given.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee for increasing the pay of Subaltern Officers of Militia, and it was agreed to,

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

Mr. Windham said, he would submit to the House a measure, such as he was convinced would meet the approbation, not only of gentlemen within doors, but of the public at large; he meant that of establishing an institution for the maintenance and education of soldiers' orphans. He observed, that it was not his intention of applying for any permanent fund to that effect, as such an institution might be supported by voluntary contributions; but it would be requisite to commence the system by calling for as much from the public purse as would erect the building, and purchase ground for the same. He then moved, "that a Committee be appointed to make an estimate of the expence likely to be incurred for purchasing ground, and erecting thereon a Royal Military Asylum, at Chelsea." — The motion was agreed to, and a Committee appointed accordingly.

The Bill for authorizing Brewers to use Sugar in the making Beer was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading.

The Bill for indemnifying Bakers selling Bread to Soldiers not 24 hours baked, was read a first time.

The Bill for making Public Accomptants chargeable with monies lodged in their hands, had two clauses added to it by way of riders, and being read a third time was passed.

The Bill for regulating and deciding disputes between Menial Servants and their Employers was, on the motion of Mr. D. Coke, ordered to be recommitted on Wednesday, after a few observations from Mr. Jolliffe.

The India Judicature Bill was read a first time.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

The Order of the Day being read for the Committee on the Adultery Bill, and the question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair being put,

Sir G. Heathcote said, that for these last six years there was nothing echoed about, at every circumstance, but the crime of adultery, as if it were either novel in its nature, or more serious or afflictive now in its tendency, than at any other period of the history of the world. If adultery had increased, that proceeded from the same cause by which the country had increased in prosperity. It had proceeded from a vast and almost unlimited influx of wealth from all parts of the habitable globe, and he did not

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see or know how it could be better prevented, than by leaving it to the laws already in force against it. The Bill before the House professed to prevent adultery, whilst at the same time it adopts a different principle, by an extension of punishments on its guilty aggressors. From this contradictory conduct and sense, in which he viewed it, he must persevere in his determined resolution to oppose it in every stage.

Mr. Erskine declared his wish, that the Bill should go into a Committee. It claimed the most grave and serious attention of the House, and he trusted it would not be lightly treated on that account. The moral system of our polity required regard towards it, and the public duty of every individual in that House was urgently demanded in its discussion. His motive was to defend the country from defamation, that he took part in the measure; and that foreign nations should not compare their virtues with those of England, and say, "We have laws to punish such a crime, England has none." His object, therefore, was to brand adultery as a crime, and to give it a proper place in our criminal code. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman then drew a very lively description of the afflictions attached to the perpetration of this crime, and said, he supported the Bill from every principle of reason, justice, civil policy, and humanity.

Mr. Angelo Taylor was certain that the object professed by the Bill would not be accomplished by the enacting clauses it contained. At the same time he was ready to admit that this was an offence highly injurious to society; but still it was not without its accordant punishment. He was doubtful, now that Adultery was so much the topic of consideration, whether seduction, both in its nature and in its effects, was not a crime of infinitely greater magnitude? He emphatically asked, whether the seduction, prostitution, and everlasting ruin of a beloved daughter, by the man, perhaps, who had been received into the bosom of an open, hospitable, and generous family, was not an offence, both against God and man, of as black a nature as adultery, or any other that could be committed to destroy domestic peace? For these, among many other reasons, he should oppose the Bill.

Sir William Scott, the Attorney General, Sir Francis Boddett Jones, Sir Ralph Milbanke, Mr. Ballard, and Mr.

Sheridan, spoke against the Bill: the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Wilberforce, Colonel Ilford, and Sir Gregory Page Turner, for it. At length a division took place—for the motion, 104; against it, 143.

Mr. Sheridan then moved, that the Bill should be put off to this day six months, which was seconded by Mr. M. A. Taylor, and agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

Mr. Pitt presented at the bar of the House the copy of an Address from the Lords and Commons of the Parliament of Ireland to the King, expressive of their agreement to the countervailing duties imposed under the Union, on the importing trade of this country; which being read, he observed, that this Address only expressed the sentiments of the Parliament of that country on those countervailing duties which were regarded here, without consideration of these alterations adopted by the Legislature of this country; as that, however, was known in point of fact, though not in point of form, and as the necessary routine of office would speedily settle that matter, he deemed it proper to observe, that as soon as that was accomplished, and fairly laid before the House, which he hoped would be in a few days, he would then bring in the Union Bill.

Colonel Walpole observed that Mr. Pitt had promised to make a motion relative to the emancipation of slaves, at least as to the abolition of the slave-trade, early after the recess. He desired to know whether he was serious in his intentions, as the West India merchants, as well as human nature, were concerned.

Mr. Pitt said, the press of important business, and the lateness of the season, rendered it necessary for him to postpone it till next sessions.

On the Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to explain and amend the laws regarding persons professing the Popish Religion,

Mr. Sheridan observed, that no sufficient grounds had been stated to sanction the necessity of a law so novel and so coercive; and before he would assent to its being a part of our code, it was just that he should be satisfied of its necessity.

Mr. Hobhouse spoke to the same effect, and added, that unless the English Catholic was put on a different footing from the Emigrant, he could not, on vague assertion, give his consent to this Bill.

Sir William Milnway said, that the
Monastic

Monastic Institutions established in the country, added to them their avowed publications to educate and clothe, nay even maintain, the youth of all persuasions in this country, rendered some restraint and much suspicion most necessary.

Sir William Young expressed himself against the Bill; but it was read a second time.

The Master of the Rolls moved the first reading of the Bill to prevent improper testamentary devises.

The House then proceeded in the Bill for regulating the differences between Menials and their Employers.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 17.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Ushant, the 10th inst.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a report of the transactions of the Squadron under the orders of Sir Edward Pellew, since his departure, and I beg leave to call their Lordships' attention to the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Pinfold, of the *Impetueux*, in boarding and carrying *L'Insolente* corvette, in the Morbihan.

I am, Sir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Impetueux, at Quiberon, 7th June.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship of my arrival at this anchorage with the ships under my orders, on the 2d inst. and in my way down collected the Thames. On the 3d I was joined by the *Amethyst*, *Amelia*, and the *Winchelsea* troop ship. On the 4th the Thames, *Cynthia*, and small force, attacked the South-west end of *Quiberon*, silenced the forts, which were afterwards destroyed by a party of troops landed under Major Ramfay; several vessels were brought off, and some scuttled, the only loss two killed, and one wounded on board the *Cynthia*. On the 5th the *Ramilies* joined with the *Diamond*, *Inconstant*, and *Viper* cutter, and on the 6th, before day, we succeeded in an attempt upon the Morbihan, from whence were taken two brigs, two sloops, two gun-vessels, and about 100 prisoners; a corvette brig *L'Insolente*, of 18 guns, was burnt, with several other small craft, the guns

all destroyed, and the magazine blown up.

Three hundred of the Queen's regiment were employed upon this service; and the gun launches and naval force were under the direction of Lieutenant John Pinfold of this ship, who boarded the corvette with much bravery, and performed the service with much judgment and Officer-like conduct; the loss was only one seaman killed in his boat, and some slight hurts.

A Lieutenant of the Thames, and some few men in different ships have been wounded since here, but I am happy to say all the Coasting Trade, between the different ports, have been most completely stopped, with the provisions and wine for the Brest Fleet.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord, &c. &c. &c.

EDWARD PELLEW.

Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent,

K. B. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 21.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Ville de Paris, off Ushant, the 12th inst.

SIR,

I enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, letters which I have this instant received from Rear Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, giving an account of the boats of the ships under his orders having cut out from St. Croix three armed and eight other vessels, laden with provisions for the Combined Fleet in Brest.

The Unicorn being short of water, I have directed Capt. Wilkinson to see

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the prizes into Plymouth, and to rejoin the Squadron the instant he shall have completed his water and provisions.

I am, Sir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Renown, off the Penmarks, 11th June.

MY LORD—I beg leave to inform you, that having observed a convoy of brigs and chaffe marées at anchor near a fort within the Penmarks, destined for the fleet at Brest, and being of opinion that they might be cut out, I directed two armed boats from this ship, commanded by Lieutenants Burke and Jane, together with Lieut. Killogrivoff of the Russian navy, as well as from each ship of the detachment under my orders, to rendezvous on board the Fisgard, and to follow Captain Martin's directions for their further proceedings, whose letter to me is enclosed: and I am happy to say that the service was performed with much gallantry and success on the part of the Officers and men of the ships employed. Although some loss on our part has been sustained, I trust the measure will meet your Lordship's approbation.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.

Fisgard, off the Penmarks, June 11.

SIR,

In pursuance of the directions you gave me yesterday evening, two boats from each ship named in the margin,* assembled on board the Fisgard, in order to attack the convoy laying at St. Croix; and at eleven o'clock, being as near the shore as the darkness of the night would permit (and the mode of attack previously determined), they proceeded under the command of the following Officers: Lieut. Burke, Renown; Lieut. Dean and Lieut. Gerard, Fisgard; Lieut. Stamp, Defence; and Lieutenant Prier, Unicorn; but the wind being fresh from the South-east prevented their reaching the above anchorage till after day-light, when, in opposition to a heavy battery, three armed vessels, and a constant fire of musquetry from the shore, they took the three armed vessels and eight others, laden with supplies for the fleet at Brest; the rest, amounting to 20 sail, run upon the rocks, where many of them will certainly be lost.

I have the pleasure to assure you, that the Officers and men employed on this service showed a degree of zeal and intrepidity that can only be equalled by the cool steady conduct which I had the satisfaction to observe in them, when passing through a very intricate navigation under a constant discharge of cannon from the shore.

Lieutenants Burke and Dean speak highly in favour of Mr. Jane, acting Lieutenant of the Renown, Mr. Fleming, Mate of the Fisgard, and Lieut. Killogrivoff, of the Russian service (a Volunteer); and I am glad they have had this opportunity of recommending themselves to your notice.

The enemy have lost several Officers and men; and I am sorry to annex the names of several wounded in our boats.

I have enclosed a List of Vessels captured.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. F. MARTIN.

Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B.

A List of Vessels taken by the Boats of a Detachment of his Majesty's Ships under the Command of Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. on the 10th of June.

La Nochette gun-boat of two 24 pounders.

Two armed Chaffe Marées of six and ten guns each.

Two brigs, two sloops, and four Chaffe Marées, laden with wine, brandy, flour, and pease, provisions for the fleet at Brest.

(Signed)

J. WARREN,

Renown, June 11.

A Return of Men wounded in the Boats belonging to a Detachment of his Majesty's Ships under the Command of Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. in attacking and capturing a Convoy belonging to the Enemy, at the Penmarks, on the Coast of France, 10th of June.

RENOWN.

Robert Bulger, Admiral's Boatswain, wounded.

FISGARD.

Thos. Hall, Quarter-Master, wounded.

William Jones, Marine, wounded.

Robert Richardson, Seaman, dangerously wounded.

J. WARREN,

* Renown, Fisgard, Defence, and Unicorn.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Milbanke, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 20th inst.

The Constance brig anchored here this morning from the Westward with the Deux Amis, a small French cutter privateer, mentioned in the enclosed letter from Lieut. Wright, her Commander.

His Majesty's Hired Armed Brig Constance, Spithead, June 20.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that at seven P. M. the 19th inst. St. Alban's Head bearing N. by E. four or five leagues, I fell in with and captured a small French cutter privateer, of eight men, armed with musquetry, called the Les Deux Amis, belonging to Cherbourg, out two days, and had captured a sloop called the Friends of Guernsey, laden with stone.

I have the honour to be Sir, &c.

MAYSON WRIGHT.

Admiral Milbanke, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 24.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 20th inst.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from that very active Officer Capt. Seymour, of his Majesty's sloop the Spitfire, stating his having captured a very fine brig privateer, with which he arrived here this morning.

I am, Sir, &c.

THOMAS PASLEY.

Spitfire, Plymouth Sound, June 20.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that this sloop captured yesterday, ten leagues S. S. E. from Scilly, the French brig privateer L'Heureux Courier, of Granville, carrying 14 six-pounders and 54 men.—She was on her return from her first cruise to the Westward, and had made three captures, which reduced her complement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

Vice-Admiral Sir T. Pasley, Bart. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 28.

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Minotaur, off Genoa, May 21.

SIR,

I have the honour of reporting to you, for the information of their Lordships, that, by private intelligence from Genoa, I understood the French had resolved on boarding our flotilla in any future attempt to bombard the town, and yesterday about twelve o'clock, a very large galley, a cutter, three armed settees, and several gun-boats appeared in array off the Molehead, and in the course of the afternoon exchanged distant shot with some of the ships as they passed them. At sunset they took a position under the guns of the moles and the city bastions, which were covered with men, manifesting a determined resistance; I nevertheless arranged every thing for a fourth bombardment, as formerly, under the direction of Captain Philip Beaver, of the Aurora, who left the Minotaur at nine P. M. attended by the gun and mortar vessels, and the armed boats of the ships. About one o'clock, being arrived at a proper distance for commencing his fire, a brisk cannonade was opened upon the town, which was returned from various points; and Captain Beaver having discovered by the flashes of some guns that they were directed from something nearly level with the water, judiciously concluded that they proceeded from some of the enemy's armed vessels; calling a detachment of the ship's boats to his assistance, he made directly to the spot, and in a most gallant and spirited manner, under a smart fire of cannon and musquetry from the moles and enemy's armed vessels, attacked, boarded, carried, and brought off their largest galley, La Prima, of 50 oars and 257 men, armed, besides muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. with two brass guns of 36 pounds, having about thirty brass swivels in her hold, and commanded by Capt. Patrizio Galleano. The bombardment suffered no material interruption, but was continued till daylight this morning, when the Prima was safely brought off; her extreme length is 159 feet, and her breadth twenty-three feet six inches.

On our part four seamen only have been wounded; one belonging to this

ship, in the boat with Captain Beaver; one belonging to the Pallas; and the other two to the Haerlem. The enemy's loss is not exactly known, but one man was found dead on board, and 15 wounded.

The satisfaction which I derive from considering the zeal, activity, and gallantry with which this service has been performed, is greatly augmented by the flattering testimony borne by Captain Beaver to the good conduct of the Officers and Seamen who acted with him on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Copy of another Letter from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Genoa, April 21.

SIR—A letter, of which the inclosed is a copy, received by me from Capt. Oliver, of his Majesty's ship the Mermaid, will inform their Lordships how actively that Officer has been employed in the important service of cutting off the supplies destined for the enemy's troops in the city of Genoa.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Mermaid, Mabon, April 10.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command has taken and destroyed nine vessels laden, mostly for Genoa, with wine and corn, between the 2d and 6th inst. Six of them were cut out by two of our boats, under the direction of Lieut. Corbett; they were moored to a fort within the small islands near Cape Corfettus. I had seen them collecting all day; and soon after sun-set I went in with the ship, under the battery, within the range of grape-shot, and anchored with a spring on the cable; and, after cannonading the fort more than an hour, I saw the six vessels, which Mr. Corbett had most ably got under weigh, coming out, when I followed them with the ship. I am happy to say that we have had no person hurt on this service; and a shot through our cut water, which is of little consequence, is the only damage we have received.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. D. OLIVER:

Right Hon. Lord Keith.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 1.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Ussant, the 26th of last Month.

Ville de Paris, off Ussant.

SIR,

I desire you will communicate to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the inclosed report from Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, of a well-concerted enterprize to destroy that part of the enemy's convoy that had escaped from St. Croix to Quimper, which only failed of its well meditated success by the ships retiring up the river; and I cannot too much praise the conduct of it.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Renown, at Sea, June 24.

MY LORD,

I take the liberty of informing your Lordship, that having observed a small squadron of the enemy's vessels at the mouth of Quimper River, I anchored on the 22d, at night, off the Glenans, and directed a detachment of Marines, together with three boats, manned and armed from the different ships* under my orders, to rendezvous on board the Fisgard, to follow the commands of Capt. Martin, and to endeavour to take or destroy the above vessels: and I beg leave to refer you to the inclosed letter from Capt. Martin for the transactions on this service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN WARREN.

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.

Fisgard, at Sea, June 23.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that the boats of the squadron and marines employed under my direction, in attacking the vessels of war and convoy of the enemy in Quimper River, arrived off its entrance at day-light this morning, and, in order to protect the boats in the execution of this service, the marines were landed in two divisions, the one on the right bank of the river under Lieut. Burke, of the Renown, and the other on the left, under Lieut. Gerrard, of this ship.

Lieut. Yarker commanded the boats, and was going with great expedition and good order to the attack, but finding the enemy had removed to an in-

* Renown, Defence, Fisgard.

accessible distance up the river, he immediately landed, stormed, and blew up a battery with several 24 pounders.

The other detachment also took and blew up two strong works.

It gives me great pleasure to say this affair terminated without any loss on our part; and the preparation made by the enemy in consequence of my reconnoitring their position yesterday morning, gives the most satisfactory testimony in favour of the spirit and conduct of the Officers and men, who in less than half an hour gained complete possession of both sides of the river to a considerable extent; and if the vessels specified in the margin * had not moved upwards, they would certainly have fallen into our hands.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. B. MARTIN.

P. S. The three forts had seven 24-pounders, which, with their magazines, were blown up.

Copy of another Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Ushant, June 26.

SIR—I inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have received from the Hon. Capt. Curzon, of his Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*, giving an account of his having taken *Le Vengeur*, French privateer of 16 guns.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Indefatigable, at Sea, 12th June.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that I this day captured *Le Vengeur*, a French brig privateer, carrying six long four-pounders and 10 eighteen-pound carronades, with a hundred men: two days from Bourdeaux, intending to cruise on the Coast of Brazil. She sailed in company with three letters of marque, a ship, a brig, and a schooner, bound to Guadaloupe, and captured yesterday the *Snake*, lugger privateer, of Jersey.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CURZON.

Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 8.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's

Ship Melpomene, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Goree, the 23d of April, 1800.

You will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having been informed three French frigates were at an anchor under the forts of Goree, this intelligence, with the force and situation of these frigates, induced me to take his Majesty's ship *Ruby*, then watering at Port Praya, under my command, and with this additional force I proceeded immediately in quest of them.

In the afternoon of the 4th inst. I reconnoitred the Roadstead of Goree, but not finding the frigates there, and conceiving our appearance sufficient to alarm the garrison, I dispatched *Lieut. Tidy* with a verbal message, summoning the Island to surrender (the inclosed letters having passed between me and the Governor): at midnight *Lieut. Tidy* made me the signal agreed on, that my terms were complied with; the marines of the squadron were instantly landed under the command of Captain *Mac Cleverty*, and the garrison in our possession before day.

Their Lordships will be well aware of the strength and consequence of this acquisition, which, I am happy to state, has been obtained so easily; *Mr. Davis*, of the *Magnanime*, being the only person wounded before our Flag of Truce was observed from the forts.

On the 13th inst. I dispatched *Mr. Palmer*, with two boats and 30 men, to *Jool* (a factory dependant on Goree); he returned on the 22d, having executed his orders most perfectly to my satisfaction, and bringing with him from thence a French brigantine and sloop loaded with rice.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

C. HAMILTON.

Melpomene, off the Island of Goree, April 4.

SIR—I have received your answer to my verbal message to surrender the Island of Goree, and have to inform you, that the only conditions I can accept of are, to be put in possession of the Forts and Island of Goree before twelve o'clock to-morrow noon: I allow you, Sir, and your Garrison, to march out with all the honours of war; and these conditions only will be accepted.

I have authorized the bearer, *Lieut.*

* Frigate of 28 guns, brig of 12 guns, lugger of 16 guns, cutter of 10 guns, and several sail of merchant vessels.

Tidy, to fulfil my intentions; and have the honour to remain, &c.

C. HAMILTON.

N.B. All private property will be respected.

To his Excellency the Governor of Goree.

Goree, 1st Germinal, 8th Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

The Commander of Goree to the Commander of the English Squadron off the Island.

SIR—I have received the verbal summons which you have sent me by two Officers of your Squadron.

Anxious to defend the place which has been entrusted to me, I am likewise so to spare bloodshed. I expect, therefore, to receive from you to-morrow morning the conditions for the surrender of the place, to which I shall agree if they are admissible.

The Commander of Goree,

GUILLEMIN.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Melpomene, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Spithead, the 4th Instant.

SIR—You will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that on the 17th ultimo, after a chase of 57 hours, I captured L'Auguste French letter of marque, of 10 guns and 50 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to Guadaloupe.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

C. HAMILTON.

Copy of a Letter from Captain James Newman, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Loire, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Lisbon the 16th June.

SIR—I beg you will inform their Lordships, that on the 15th ultimo, at day-light, I discovered a strange sail in the convoy, which I had the satisfaction to capture, after a chase of five hours. She proved to be La Françoise French schooner privateer, of 12 guns and 42 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to Guadaloupe.

I am, Sir, &c.

J. N. NEWMAN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 12.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Inman, of his Majesty's Ship Andromeda, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Dunkirk, July 8.

SIR,

I beg you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that agreeably to their orders to me of the 17th of June, to take under my command the fire vessels and others named in the margin,* and endeavour to take or destroy the enemy's frigates in Dunkirk Roads, we joined at the appointed rendezvous the 27th following, but, from contrary winds, and the tide not answering, could not make the attempt before last night, when I fear the enemy had been apprized of my intention, as we were much annoyed by gun-vessels and others lying advanced some distance, which afforded the frigates an opportunity to cut their cables, and avoid our fire-ships.

I had directed Capt. Campbell, of the Dart, to get in, if he could, to the Easternmost, and lay her on board, at the time I hoped the first fire-ship would have been entangled with the Westernmost.

The handsome and intrepid manner of his completely carrying her in less than a quarter of an hour, and bringing her out, must convince their Lordships of his unparalleled bravery, and the very gallant conduct of his Officers and Ship's Company, as the enemy's frigate was so much superior in force; and had it not been so instantly done, the ship could not have been got over the banks, as the water had begun to fall. By Capt. Campbell's report to me, great praise is due to Lieutenant M'Dermitt, who, I am sorry to say, is badly wounded.

I enclose Capt. Campbell's letter to me, giving an account of this transaction; and have the pleasure to observe that one spirit seemed to actuate the whole; but I am sorry that, notwithstanding the steady conduct of Captains Edwards, Butt, Leef, and Carthew, of the several fire-vessels, in remaining on board till completely in flames, the three enemy's ships, from cutting their cables, escaped before the wind, and ran out of Dunkirk Roads some little

* Wasp, Captain Edwards; Falcon, Capt. Butt; Dart, Capt. Campbell; Comet, Capt. Leef; Rosario, Capt. Carthew; Selby, Capt. Williams; Boxer, Lieut. Gilbert; Teaser, Lieut. Robins; Biter, Lieut. Norman; Stag cutter, Lieut. Humphrys; Nile lugger, Lieut. Whitehead; Ann cutter, Lieut. Young; Kent, Lieut. Cooban; Vigilant Lugger, Lieut. Dean.

distance down the Inner Channel within the Braak Sand: one of them got on shore for a short time, but at daylight we had the mortification to observe her working back on the ebb tide, and, with the other two, regained their anchorage, though not without considerable damage, having received the fire of the Dart, Biter, and Boxer, gun-brigs, within pistol shot, before they cut.

I kept the Selby in the rear to act, had any remained long enough on shore, to have destroyed them by firing carcasses, and have now to regret I reserved her for that purpose, as I am confident, had Captain Williams been directed to lay one of the enemy's ships on board, he would have been successful in bringing her out.

I put Mr. Scott, First Lieutenant of the Andromeda, in the command of the boats in a gig, and Mr. Cochran, Third Lieutenant, in another boat; and as I had all the cutters to attend on the fire-vessels except the Kent, directed their Lieutenants in gigs to put themselves under his command, and by which means not any lives were lost; the Kent, Lieutenant Cochran, I directed to attack the gun-vessels, who trimmed them pretty handsomely, and prevented any boats from annoying ours, that were employed to take out the crews of the fire-ships.

I feel particularly indebted to Captains Mainwaring, Baker, and Seater, as also to Lieut. King, Second Lieutenant, who was left in command of the Andromeda, for their perseverance in getting over the banks to render us every assistance by boats, and to be in readiness to meet the enemy, had they ventured over the Braak Sand; which position they maintained for that purpose in spite of fresh gales, and in direct opposition to the established Pilots, who gave up the charge of each ship on their hands while in this situation; and before, when I first made the proposition, positively refused taking charge of any vessels of the lightest draught of water intended for this service; but with the assistance of Mr. Moor, Master (whom I put on board the Dart to lead in), and Mr. Wheatland, Mate of the Ann hired cutter, who very handsomely volunteered their services to take any of the ships in, on my suggesting it to them, and some men which I got out of smugglers, I was enabled to put one on board each of the gun-vessels and fire-

brigs; I feel an inward satisfaction at bringing the whole of the Squadron through the Roads without the least difficulty. I cannot omit mentioning that Mr. Butcher, Master of the Nile, and Mr. Dean, Master of the Vigilant (luggers), at my request would have laid as a leading mark at Gravelines Hook; the former performed this service, and I embarked with 30 volunteers from the Andromeda in the latter; and through the whole of this service I feel particularly indebted to the Commanders of the several vessels and cutters for their very steady conduct.

I enclose a list of killed and wounded, and am sorry to say that Captain Leef, of the Comet, is among the latter, having been blown up. I have also to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that from the mangled and unhappy state of many of the prisoners, I was induced to send a flag of truce with them into Dunkirk.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. INMAN.

Dart, off Dunkirk, July 8.

SIR,

Agreeable to the directions you honoured me with to board the easternmost of the enemy's frigates in Dunkirk Roads, should it be practicable, I have complete satisfaction in acquainting you, that about one A. M. I succeeded in carrying La Défense, National Frigate, mounting 40 guns, long twenty-four pounders on the main deck, with a complement of 350 men, some of whom were on shore.

From your being so nearly situated to me during the attack, I have only to anticipate your approbation of the Dart's conduct; but as individual merit could not be distinguished but by those present, I trust I may be permitted to speak in terms the most gratifying of Lieut. M'Dermitt, who gallantly led the boarders on this occasion, and who, I fear, will lose his arm by a severe wound he received: indeed, I cannot say enough in praise of his gallantry in this unequal contest, having every reason to believe the enemy were fully apprised of your intentions from the resistance they made, and the preparations that were found on board.

Lieutenant M'Dermitt, with much presence of mind, on being wounded, called to me he had possession of the ship, but feared they would rally, and

requested an Officer might be sent to take charge. Lieut. Pierce gallantly anticipated my wishes by jumping on board, completely repulsed the enemy who were rallying at the after-hatchway, instantly cut her cables, got her under sail, and over banks which could not have been effected half an hour later. I also beg to state Mr. Ingledon, the Master's conduct, as highly meritorious in placing the Dart so completely on board the *Desirée*, and who nearly lost his life supporting the boarders, by falling between the ships: indeed, all the Officers whom I had the honour to command behaved in a manner that will ever merit my warmest acknowledgments; and when I think of the support given me by my brave crew, I feel confident I shall never forget their loyalty and merit.

Inclosed I send you a List of Killed and Wounded, and am, Sir, your very humble servant,

P. CAMPBELL.

To Captain Inman.

A List of the French Squadron in Dunkirk Roads, on the Evening of the 7th of July.

La Pourfuisant, of 40 guns, twenty-four pounders on the main deck, wears a broad pendant, Commodore's name Castagnie, Chief of Division.

La Desirée, of 40 guns, twenty-four pounders on the main deck, commanded by Citizen Deplancy; taken by his Majesty's sloop Dart.

L'Incorruptible, of 40 guns, twenty-four pounders on the main deck.

La Carmagnole, of 50 guns, eighteen pounders on the main deck.

A Return of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ships in the Action with the French Squadron in Dunkirk Roads, on the Morning of the 8th of July.

Dart.—1 killed; 11 wounded.

Comet.—2 wounded.

Biter, Gun-vessel.—2 wounded.

Ann (Hired Cutter).—1 wounded.

Kent (Hired Cutter).—1 wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

Comet.—Capt. Thomas Leef, slightly.

Dart.—Lieut. James McDermeit, badly. Mr. James Hall, Master's Mate, badly.

Biter, Gun-vessel.—Lieut. Norman, Commander, slightly.

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Ma-

jesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Minotaur, in Genoa Mole, the 9th June.

SIR—You will be pleased to lay before their Lordships the inclosed Copy of a Letter which I have received from Capt. Oliver, of his Majesty's ship *Mermaid*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Mermaid, off Cape Croisette, 4th June.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command, captured on the 1st inst. 12 leagues to the Southward of the Hieres, the French brig *La Cruelle*, of six guns, (four of which were thrown overboard in the chase), and 43 men, commanded by Francis Xavier Jeard, Enseigne de Vaisseau, with a cargo of all sorts of provisions. She had been only eight hours from Toulon, sailed with sealed orders, but from what I can learn I have little doubt but she was destined for Malta: *La Cruelle* has been a bomb vessel, but left her mortar at Toulon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. DUDLEY OLIVER.

Vice Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 22.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Queen, in Port-Royal Harbour, the 18th of May.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit you copies of two Letters, one from Captain Baker, of his Majesty's sloop *Calypso*, and the other from Capt. Loring, of the *Lark*, which, in justice to the gallantry and good conduct of the Officers and Boats' Crews therein mentioned, I am to request you will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am, Sir, &c.

H. PARKER.

Calypso, Port Royal, April 21.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 12th inst. at night, Cape Tiberon bearing S. by E. distance four or five leagues, I dispatched Mr. William Buckley, Master of his Majesty's sloop under

under my command, in a six-oared cutter, with ten men, properly armed and provided, and a swivel in her bow, to cruise for two days under the Cape, with a view to intercept some of the small craft, which navigate in general within a mile of the shore.

In pursuance of this intention, on the 13th, at eleven P. M. they perceived a schooner becalmed under the land, and pulled immediately towards her; as the boat approached within hail she was desired to keep off, and upon their not complying, a discharge of musquetry commenced upon them, under which they boarded, and after a short, but very smart conflict upon the schooner's deck, the gallantry of the attempt was rewarded, by gaining complete possession of her. She proved to be *La Diligente* French Armed Schooner, of about 70 tons, mounting six carriage guns, 30 stand of arms, and laden with coffee, having on board, when she was captured, 39 men.

Of the boat's crew, one man only was wounded, and seven dangerously on the side of the enemy.

The great disparity of numbers and force in this little enterprize places the very spirited conduct of Mr. Buckley in so strong a light, that it has left me nothing to say, but to express my hope, Sir, that it will recommend him to your notice. I feel much pleasure in adding, that by his report he was most gallantly seconded by the few brave men under his orders.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

J. BAKER.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. &c.

His Majesty's Sloop Lark, off St. Jago de Cuba, March 20.

SIR,

On the 14th inst, observing a privateer in shore, I sent the boats, under the command of Lieutenant Lane, to bring her out. The enemy had taken an advantageous position of two heights forming the entrance of the Bay, where the schooner was lying, and notwithstanding the gallant attack of Lieut. Lane and his people, the boats were repulsed and returned, he himself being shot through the heart. The service in him has left a brave and good Officer.

Mr. Pasley, the Junior Lieutenant, was landed with a party of men in a bay, at 10 miles distance, to march round and attack the enemy in the rear, whilst

I went myself in the boats to repeat the attack in their front. On my arrival, Mr. Pasley had executed his orders with such expedition and judgment, that he left me no other employment than that of being a satisfied spectator to the steady and good conduct of himself and his people. The vessel mounts two carriage guns, a great quantity of small arms, and is one of those which has so long infested the coast of Jamaica. I have destroyed her, that she may not again fall into the hands of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

J. W. LORING.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt.

[Then follows a List of Vessels taken and destroyed between March 9th and 20th, by Capt. Loring, being six in number.]

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated May 20.

SIR—I have the honour to transmit you herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an account of armed and other vessels that have been captured, sunk, or destroyed by his Majesty's ships and vessels under my command, since the last return by the Greyhound.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

H. PARKER.

[Here follows a List of the Vessels captured, detained, or destroyed by the Squadron under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, since Feb. 28, 1800, being 113 in number.]

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

KLEBER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO THE ARMY.

"Head quarters at Cairo, March 8.

"Soldiers! Behold the letter which I have received from the Commander of the English fleet in the Mediterranean."

"On board his Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, June 8.

"SIR,

"I inform you that I have received positive orders from his Majesty not to consent to any capitulation with the French troops which you command in Egypt and Syria, at least unless they lay down their arms, surrender themselves prisoners of war, and deliver up all the ships and stores of the port of Alexandria to the Allied Powers.

"In

"In the event of this capitulation, I cannot permit any of the troops to depart for France before they have been exchanged. I think it equally necessary to inform you, that all vessels having French troops on board, and sailing from this, with passports from others than those authorized to grant them, will be forced by the Officers of the ships which I command to remain at Alexandria. In short, that ships which shall be met returning to Europe, with passports granted in consequence of a particular capitulation with one of the Allied Powers, will be retained as prizes, and all individuals on board as prisoners of war.

(Signed) "KEITH."

"Soldiers! we know how to reply to such insolence by victories. Prepare for battle.

(Signed) "KLEBER."

The General of Division, Chief of the Staff,

(Signed) "DAMAS."

An article from Constantinople of June 15, extracted from the French papers, says, "We learn that the affairs of Egypt are again arranged in the same manner as they were before Gen. Kleber attacked and defeated the Grand Vizier, namely, that the French army be suffered to return to France. After some conferences, the first Convention for the evacuation of Egypt by the French, has been again consented to, in all its points, and is already ratified by General Kleber and the Grand Vizier. We learn that the first division of French troops has already sailed for France, accompanied by a French frigate and some ships of war belonging to the Allied Powers. The English Commodore, Sir Sydney Smith, was enabled to concur in it, having received the assent of his Court to the first Convention of the evacuation of Egypt.

ARMY OF RESERVE.

Torre de Garrofolà, June 15.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF MARINGO.

After the battle of Montebello on the 9th, in which General Ott was defeated, the French army crossed the Scrivia; the advanced guard fell in with the Austrians on the 13th, who defended the approaches of the Bormida, defeated them, and took three pieces of cannon and 100 men. General Chabran in the mean time arrived on

the banks of the Po with his division, opposite Valence. The Austrians having by these means been prevented from keeping the communication open with Genoa, were determined to force a passage; and having surprised the French advanced guard on the following morning (the 14th), it led to the memorable battle of Maringo, which has for the present decided the fate of Italy. Four times during the battle the French were repulsed; four times they rallied. Above sixty pieces of cannon were taken on both sides at different points, and at different hours taken and re-taken. The cavalry have made twelve successive charges.

At three in the afternoon, 10,000 cavalry attacked our right in the superb plain of Saint Juliers. They were supported by a second line of cavalry, and a great deal of artillery. Our grenadiers of the guards were posted in the midst of this immense plain. Nothing could subdue them; cavalry, infantry, artillery, all were directed against this battalion, but in vain. This was a striking instance of what may be effected by a handful of brave men.

By this obstinate resistance the left of the enemy was kept at bay, and our right supported by the arrival of General Mounier, who carried at the point of the bayonet the village of Castell-Cariolo.

The enemy's cavalry then made a rapid movement upon our left, which already began to give way. This movement precipitated its retreat.

The enemy advanced upon the whole line, firing case-shot from more than one hundred pieces of cannon. The roads were covered with fugitives, with wounded men and ruins—the battle appeared lost. The enemy was suffered to advance to within musquet shot of the village of Saint Juliers; where was posted the division of General Desaix, drawn up in order of battle, with eight pieces of light artillery in front, and two battalions placed in close column on the wings. The fugitives immediately rallied behind this body: and the enemy committed a fault, by too much extending their wings, which presaged the catastrophe awaiting them.

The presence of the First Consul re-animated the troops—*Friends*, said he, *remember that I am accustomed to sleep on the field of battle.*

To the cries of "Long live the Republic,

Republic, long live the First Consul," Desaix attacked the enemy's centre, *au pas de charge*. In an instant it was overthrown. General Kellerman, who with his brigade of heavy cavalry had through the whole of the day protected the retreat of our left, charged the enemy with so much vigour, and so *a-propos*, that the Austrian General Zack, Chief of the Staff, and 6000 grenadiers, were taken prisoners; and several of the enemy's Generals killed.

The whole army pursued this movement. The right of the enemy was cut off; and fear and consternation spread through their ranks.

The Austrian cavalry was ordered to the centre to protect their retreat. The Chief of Brigade, Bessieres, at the head of the *casses-cols*, and of the grenadiers of the guard, executed a charge with equal valour and activity, and pierced the line of the enemy's cavalry, which completed the total rout of the army.

We have taken 15 standards, 40 pieces of cannon, and made 6 or 8000 prisoners. More than 6000 men remained dead on the field of battle.

The 9th light infantry has deserved the title of *Incomparable*: the heavy cavalry and the 8th dragoons have covered themselves with glory. Our loss also is considerable. We have had 600 killed, 1500 wounded, and 900 prisoners. Generals Boudet, Champeaux, and Mainoni, are wounded.

The General in Chief, Berthier, has had his clothes pierced with several balls: several of his Aides-du-Camp were dismounted; but the loss of General Desaix, struck with a ball while charging with his division, has been the most sensibly felt by the army—he had only time to say to young Lebrun, who was with him, "Go and tell the First Consul that I die regretting that I have not done enough to be remembered by posterity."

General Desaix, in the course of the campaigns he had made, has had four horses killed under him, and been wounded three times. He had only been three days at the head quarters: he longed for the battle, and said twice or thrice to his Aides-du-Camp, on the preceding evening, "It is long since I fought in Europe; the bullets will not know us; we shall achieve something." And when, in the midst of the hottest fire, the death of Desaix was announced to the First Consul,

he only exclaimed, *Why am I not permitted to weep?* The body of Desaix was immediately carried to Milan to be embalmed."

The First Consul to the Consuls of the Republic.

Torre di Garrofolà, June 15.

"The day after the battle of Maringo, Citizens Consuls, General Melas demanded permission at my advanced posts to send General Skall; which being granted, the Convention subjoined was agreed upon. It was signed at night by the Generals Berthier and Melas. I hope the French people will be satisfied with their army.

(Signed) "BONAPARTE."

Convention between the Commanders in Chief of the French and Imperial Armies in Italy.

"1st, There shall be an Armistice and Suspension of Hostilities till an answer shall be received from the Court of Vienna.

"2d, The Imperial army shall occupy all the country between the Mincio, Fosca-Mestre, and the Po; which includes Mantua, Peschiera, Borgo-Forte, &c. Ferrara is the only fortress on the right bank which the Austrians are to retain.

"3d, The Imperial army shall in like manner hold Tuscany and Ancona.

"4th, The French armies shall occupy the countries comprehended between the Chiusa, the Oglio, and the Po.

"5th, The country between the Chiusa and the Mincio shall not be occupied by either army. The Imperial army may procure provisions from a part of the Duchy of Mantua. The French army may procure provisions from a part of the province of Brescia.

"6th, The citadels of Tortona, Alessandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzighitone, Arona, and Placentia, shall be delivered up to the French army between the 16th and 20th of June.

"7th, The citadels of Coni, Ceva, Savona, and the city of Genoa, between the 20th and 23d. Fort Urbino shall be restored between the 23th and 25th.

"8th, The artillery of the garrisons shall be classed in the following manner:—All the Austrian heavy artillery and foundries shall appertain to the Austrian army. The ammunition shall be divided—one-half to be at the disposal of the Commissary of Ordnance of the Austrian army, and one-half to that of the French.

"9th. The Garrisons shall march out with military honours, and shall repair, with their arms and baggage, by the shortest road to Mantua.

"10th. The Austrian Army shall direct its march to Mantua in three columns, by Placentia: the first between the 16th and 20th; the second between the 20th and 23d; and the third between the 23d and 25th.

"11th. Citizens Dejean, Counsellor of State, and Dareux, Inspector General, are named Commissaries for carrying the present Convention into execution.

"12th. No individual shall be ill treated on account of having rendered any services to the Austrian Army, or for his political opinions. The Austrian Commander shall release every individual who shall have been arrested in the Cisalpine Republic for his political opinions.

"13th. Whatever may be the answer of the Court of Vienna, neither of the two armies can renew the attack without giving ten days' notice.

(Signed) "ALEX. BERTHIER.

"MELAS, Gen. of Cav."

The following particulars of the battle of Marengo have been collected from the information of Major Keir:

"The Austrians were, as early as half past seven in the morning, conquerors along the whole line, and had penetrated that of the French, whom they were driving still further and further towards the Scrivia, which was much swollen. General Melas was

indebted for this success to the force of his centre, where were the grenadiers and the flower of his infantry. Until four in the evening the advantage remained with the Imperialists, who had by that time taken 3000 prisoners and 12 pieces of cannon. The French army was in complete rout, and Bonaparte, in despair, had three times given orders to sound a retreat. The battle appeared irrecoverably lost to him, and nothing could have deprived his enemies of the victory but their own faults. General Desaix, who had been recalled during the engagement from his march to Serravalle, had formed his division in the rear of the French army. The latter, flying in confusion, went to rally themselves behind this division. General Melas, who did not expect to have this new corps to engage, then detached part of his centre to take it in flank. Desaix, seeing his enemy weakened, placed himself at the head of 250 horsemen, covered by 12 pieces of cannon, and charged the Austrians, who being in disorder, and besides overcome with fatigue, were routed. The centre being broken, the other parts of the army found themselves separated, and were obliged to think of a retreat, which was effected in good order as far as beyond the Bormida. The loss of the Imperialists was 9000 men, and that of the French more than 12,000. Six Generals of the former were wounded, and General Melas received a contusion, and had two horses shot under him."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 30.

THIS morning, at half past five, a fire was discovered to have burst out in the room called the Prince's Gallery, or Long Room, in Vauxhall Garden, which was originally built for a Masquerade Room, but which for some years has been used for scene painting, and as a lumber-room.—Every assistance was immediately procured, and a part of this building was immediately pulled down, to prevent the rapidity of the flames from destroying the whole of the extensive premises of Vauxhall. A great part of this Gallery, which was entirely composed of wood, lath, and canvas, is destroyed. A valuable quantity of scenery is also destroyed. Near thirty of the trees caught fire, and the foliage burnt, together with the portico

at the entrance, and the outside railing; but the material buildings of the house and garden are saved.

JULY 5.—The beautiful gardens belonging to the Duke of Devonshire's house at Chiswick, were the rendezvous of all the *beau monde*, who were invited thither to a public breakfast. About two o'clock, the road to Chiswick-house was crowded with carriages, which reached near a mile in length, and continued to arrive till four in the afternoon. The company were conducted to the lawn behind the house, where the Prince of Wales's private band, dressed in the Turkish uniform, played the most favourite airs. Another band of Savoyards was stationed in the flower-garden, to the right of the court-yard, as a relief to the other; and

and in the park there was a cricket-match, for the entertainment of those who delight in that exercise. There were marquees in the grounds, with refreshments of all sorts. At 4 o'clock, the company were invited into the house, where the entertainment was distinguished for its magnificence and taste.

STAFFORD, JULY 5. Sunday morning last, about three o'clock, Theophilus Smith, Esq. of Smithfield, near Tunstall, shot Mr. Peter Wainwright, a merchant of Liverpool, and afterwards cut him with a knife in a shocking manner. After committing this horrid deed, he made his escape, and has not since been heard of.—Mr. Smith's affairs, it is stated, being deranged, he went to Liverpool to consult with Mr. Wainwright (one of his principal creditors); in consequence of which Mr. W. returned with him, and when they had arrived within a short distance of Mr. S.'s house (being then

on foot) the former gentleman heard the report of a pistol, the ball from which passed through the skirts of his coat; on which he turned round, and asked his companion, whether he meant to shoot him?—Mr. Smith apologized, and said it went off by accident; but, in a short time afterwards, he drew a brace of pistols from his pocket, which Mr. Wainwright observing, he laid hold of him, wrestled the pistols out of his hand, and threw them away; Mr. S. however took an opportunity to pull out a fourth pistol, with which he unhappily succeeded in shooting his friend through the body; but fearing he had not dispatched him, he attempted to cut his throat, and Mr. W.'s fingers were very much cut in endeavouring to keep off the knife. In this shocking state he walked to the nearest house, where surgical assistance was immediately procured, and there are hopes of his recovery.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

MARRIAGES.

CAPTAIN GROVE, of the 4th dragoon guards, to Miss Pearce, daughter of the late Captain Pearce, of the Ashburnham East Indiaman.

Captain Seymour, of the 10th light dragoons, son of Lord Robert Seymour, to the Hon. Miss Byng, younger daughter of Viscount Torrington.

The Duke of Somerset to Lady Charlotte Hamilton.

Charles Loraine, esq. to Miss Compart.

The Rev. Mr. Sidney Smith to Miss Catherine Amelia Pybus, sister to Charles Pybus, esq.

William Honeywood, Yate, esq. to Miss Burland.

Robert Broadley, M. A. to Miss Anna Maria Hayes.

Daniel Alexander, of Bexley, Kent, esq. to Miss Anna Maria Broadley.

George Canning, esq. to Miss Scott, sister of the Marchioness of Titchfield.

John Rutherford Abdy, esq. of Albyns, in the county of Essex, to Miss Hatch.

William Thornton, esq. of Old Broad street, to Miss Hervey, of Ickwellbury, Bedfordshire.

Lord Amhurst to the Countess of Plymouth.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JUNE.

SOME days ago, according to a letter from Beaumaris (Anglesea), the remains of the unfortunate Mrs. Cecian, late Miss Lucy Pencoche (the deaf and dumb lady who lost her life on her wedding day at Bath by a fall down stairs), were brought to Langefni, in great funeral pomp, for interment. This accident will, it is expected, afford room for much litigation, as well as amusement, to the Gentlemen of the Long Robe. It seems the Bawgwddu and Redwig estates have belonged to the Pencoche and Hughes families (according to North Wales tra-

dition) from within a century of the Flood, and the lady's heirs are so anxious to keep them so, that they dispute poor Mr. Cecian's right to possession of them, upon the plea, that as Miss Pencoche died in the afternoon of her wedding, the marriage cannot be held to have been duly consummated, so as to entitle her husband to the enjoyment of her estates, even by courtesy. Mr. Cecian has, however, fairly offered to bring sufficient proof that the marriage was, notwithstanding, actually and fully consummated, and means to bring forward the question for the decision of the Courts of Law.

13. At Williamston, in the county of Meath, Ireland, Lieutenant-Colonel Ravencroft, of the Royal Carmarthen Fusiliers, in the 72d year of his age.

20. William Lawson, esq. of Gray's-inn.

22. Mr. Thomas Crichton, at Queen Elms, Chelsea.

23. At Plymouth, Lieut. John Nairne, of the navy.

Mr. J. Clayton, of Enfield, aged 72.

24. At Wanstead, Essex, Mr. George Farquhar Kinloch, merchant, in London.

David James, esq. of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

25. George Bowen, esq. commander of his Majesty's ship Trusty, of 50 guns.

26. Mr. James Bellis, late of Peterburgh.

At Cobham, in Kent, in his 73d year, Edward Pilcher, esq.

27. Mr. William Cruikshank, surgeon, Leicester-fields. (See an account of this Gentleman and his writings, with a Portrait of him in our Magazine for September 1787.)

In St. Andrew's workhouse, Mr. Edmund Hodgson, who had eleven years been short-hand writer at the Old Bailey.

28. John Stratton, esq. Artillery-place.

At Swakeley, John George Clark, esq. barrister at law.

Lately, aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Preston, D. D. rector of Rougham, and vicar of Edwardstone, Suffolk.

Lately, at Farnham, aged 94, Thos. Albeck, esq.

Lately, at Andover, in his 72d year, Thomas Gale, esq. justice of the peace for Hants.

Lately, at Wollaston, Gloucestershire, William Deleroche, esq.

29. Charles Burton, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street.

John Leigh, jun. esq. of Oughtrington, in the county of Chester, formerly a lieutenant in the Royal North British dragoons.

At Cheltenham, Col. Alexander Dow, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

At Union-place, Clapham, Mr. Theophilus Blankenhagen.

30. Mrs. Mary Smith, mother of Sir Sidney Smith, at Bath. She was daughter of Pinkney Wilkinson, esq. and sister to Lady Camelford.

JULY 1. This afternoon, at his seat at Frogmal, Kent, the Right Hon. Viscount Sydney.—Returning from his morning's

ride, he went into the garden and walked round the pond to see his ducks (as was his usual custom), and then returned into the parlour, desiring the servant to bring him pen and ink, and he would write to his attorney when he should be in town. After writing "Sir, I shall be ——" his Lordship fell back on his chair in a fit. Mr. Townsend, his eldest son, who was with him, called for assistance, but to no purpose. The last words his Lordship spoke were, "Give me my draught;" about three minutes afterwards he expired. By his death there are two valuable vacancies—the Chief Justiceship in Eyre, and a Commissionership in the Treasury, held by the Hon. John Townsend, now Lord Sydney.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Sir Robert Gooder, aged 80.

2. At Harrowgate, Mrs. Waddington, wife of the Rev. Thos. Waddington, prebendary of Ely.

Mr. George Byfield, of New Peter-street, Westminster, in his 83d year.

The Rev. John Ryley, M. A. rector of Fobbing, in Kent.

At Drummond Castle, Scotland, James Lord Perth.

At Billington, Lancashire, Dr. Chew, physician and proprietor of the Lunatic Hospital there.

4. John Harrison, esq. of Bramley, Yorkshire.

5. At Woodford, in Essex, Mr. Henry Eggers, jun. of Great Garden-street.

At the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, Captain Peter Warburton, of the Royal Irish artillery, lately arrived from the West Indies.

At Gargunnoch House, Scotland, Col. James Bidingtown, of Gargunnoch.

Thomas Philips, esq. of Liffon-green, Paddington.

Lately, at Hornby Hall, in his 78th year, Alexander Hoskins, esq.

7. In Finsbury-place, Mrs. Grillet, wife of Mr. Frederick Grillet, merchant.

8. Daniel Giles, esq. of Guildford-street, a Bank Director.

Samuel Clayton, esq. of Enfield Old Park, aged 73.

Lately, at Chester, the Rev. Philip Oliver, M. A. some time assistant minister of St. Mary's, in Buckingham.

9. At Icklingham, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, Mr. Samuel Payne, of Vauxhall, malt distiller.

10. In Dublin, the Hon. Lady Anne Powell, sister of Lord Aldborough.

11. Mr. Christopher Rowntree, of Middleton, in Cleveland, aged 67.

12. At

12. At Bath, the Hon. Miss St. John, sister of Lord St. John, of Bletsoe.

Lately, at Abingdon, Lawrence Specir, esq. aged 83.

13. In Scotland-yard, Thomas Irving, esq. inspector-general of the imports and exports of Great Britain.

Mrs. Brooke, wife of Major Brooke, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

At Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, the Rev. John Wright, vicar of Colston Bassett and of Kynalton, both in that county.

At Whittlesey, Mr. Simon Smith, an opulent farmer and grazier.

Lately, in a baggage-waggon, following the fortune of her husband, who had become a soldier, Mrs. Simpton, formerly the heroine of the Norwich and Bath theatres; in the latter of which she succeeded Mrs. Siddons.

14. In Park-lane, the Right Hon. George Mason Villiers Lord Viscount Grandison.

At Newnham, in Warwickshire, the Right Hon. Basil Fielding Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Fielding, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and Earl of Desmond, in Ireland.

Lately, Mr. C. Brown, surgeon, near Hatton garden. He was a young man, of about the age of twenty-two, and had written a treatise on scrophula, and in recommendation of fastitious air in that disorder, and last year published a poem in 4to. on the subject of tnkle and Yarico. He put an end to his existence by means of a pistol. On the day he committed the desperate act, a party of gentlemen dined with him, but a creditor made his unwelcome visit at the same period. Mr. Brown made some excuse for retiring into an adjoining room, which closed by a spring lock, and immediately discharged a pistol through his head.

16. At Leicester, Harley Vaughan, esq. serjeant at law.

17. At the Polygon, near Southampton, Bryan Edwards, esq. M. P.

Mr. Edwards was author of

(1) Thoughts on the late Proceedings of Government respecting the Trade of the West India Islands with the United States of North America, 8vo. 1784.

(2) A Speech delivered at a free Conference between the Honourable the Council and Assembly of Jamaica, held the 19th of Nov. 1789, on the subject of Mr. Wilberforce's Propositions in the

House of Commons concerning the Slave Trade, 8vo. 1789. Printed at Jamaica.

(3) Poems written chiefly in the West Indies, 8vo. 1792. Printed at Jamaica.

(4) The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies, 2 vols. 4to. A third volume was intended.

(5) The History of the Maroon War, with the Correspondence between the Governor of Jamaica and General Walpole, 8vo. 1796.

(6) An Historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo, 4to. 1797.

Mr. Archibald Todd, of Milk-street.

Mr. T. Cooper, brewer, at Leather-head.

Lately, at Bristol, John Granville, esq. captain in the Staffordshire militia.

Lately, the Rev. John Downing, rector of Envil, and one of his Majesty's justices of peace for the county of Stafford.

18. Mrs. Scott, of Newcastle upon Tyne, mother of Lord Eldon and Sir William Scott, in her 92d year.

Lately, John Dickins, esq. senior registrar of the court of chancery.

Lately, aged 72, the Rev. Christopher Marthall, commissary and second prebendary of Wolverhampton, rector of Winfrith Newbury Dorset, and 42 years curate of Great Haseley, Oxon.

Lately, at the Tabernacle House, Red-borough, the Rev. Robert Heath, rector of the society of dissenters.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, General Darcon, the famous engineer of the Spaniards at the siege of Gibraltar. He had been constituted by Bonaparte one of the Conservatory Senate.

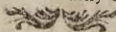
At Boston, Francis Pollard, esq. of Martinique.

At Copenhagen, M. Schack Battson, the oldest minister of the King of Denmark. He was the leading member of the commission appointed to try Queen Caroline Matilda and the celebrated Struensee, who was beheaded at Copenhagen in 1771.

OCT. 1799. At Vizagapatam, in the East Indies, Major Thomas William Shippey.

MAY 30, 1800. On his passage to England, Lieutenant Colonel Barton, of the artillery on the Bengal Establishment.

JUNE 16, 1800. In the island of St. Thomas, Edward Diwar, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JULY 1800

Days	Bank Stock	per Ct Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	per Ct Scrip.	per Ct Consols	Old Nav 5 per Ct	Long Ann	Short Ann.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
1	161 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 $\frac{3}{4}$			81 $\frac{1}{2}$		1813-16	511-16					211 $\frac{1}{4}$						
2		63 $\frac{1}{2}$			81 $\frac{1}{2}$		1813-16	511-16											
3		63 $\frac{1}{2}$			81 $\frac{1}{2}$		1813-16												
4		63 $\frac{1}{2}$			81 $\frac{1}{2}$		1813-16												
5		63 $\frac{1}{2}$			81 $\frac{1}{2}$		1813-16												
6	Sunday																		
7		63 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 63 $\frac{1}{8}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	1813-16	511-16											
8	162	64	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 63 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	1813-16												
9		64	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 63 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{7}{8}$	511-16											
10	162 $\frac{3}{4}$	64	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 63 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	1815-16	511-16											
11	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 a 63 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$										16l. 10s.	8l. 8s.
12		63 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{8}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$										16l. 10s.	8l. 8s.
13	Sunday																		
14		63 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 63		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	18 $\frac{7}{8}$	511-16										16l. 10s.	8l. 8s.
15		63 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 63 $\frac{1}{4}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{5}{8}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$										16l. 10s.	8l. 8s.
16	162 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 63 $\frac{1}{8}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	1813-16	5 $\frac{5}{8}$										16l. 10s.	8l. 8s.
17		63 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{7}{8}$	511-16										16l. 10s.	8l. 8s.
18	163	64	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 63 $\frac{5}{8}$		83	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	1815-16											16l. 10s.	8l. 8s.
19	164	64 $\frac{5}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 64		84	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$	511-16					206 $\frac{1}{4}$					16l. 10s.	8l. 8s.
20	Sunday																		
21		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 64		84	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	191-16	511-16					205 $\frac{3}{4}$					16l. 10s.	8l. 8s.
22	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 64		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	191-16	511-16										16l. 10s.	8l. 8s.
23	164	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 64 $\frac{7}{8}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$										16l. 10s.	8l. 8s.
24		65 $\frac{1}{8}$	64 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 65		85 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$											16l. 10s.	8l. 8s.
25																			
26		65 $\frac{7}{8}$	64 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 65 $\frac{1}{8}$		85 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	513-16										16l. 10s.	8l. 8s.
27	Sunday																		
28		66 $\frac{1}{8}$	64 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 65 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	1911-16	513-16					207					16l. 10s.	8l. 15s.

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